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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA Leads in Code Revisions

Vienna Plays Otto vs. Berlin

Big Business Loves Big Bonus

France Must Appease People

Poles-Reich End Propaganda

Saranac Dog Feeds Mrs. Fox

WASHINGTON sees NRA Administrator Hugh S. Johnson throw consternation into assembled critics by announcing revision of codes before they can demand it. He proposes changes in the industrial set-ups by presidential mandate. Modification is to come wherever justification is shown in public hearings. Critics will get their innings in five simultaneous sessions running day and night until all are heard. General Johnson cites a 12-point program of corrections he is ready to grant. But the codes which now cover 90 per cent of American industry will go on. This is only a pause to mop up the errors of vast regulations put through at high speed. In a picturesque radio speech the General reiterates one salient assertion—The Blue Eagle molts for the moment only that it may fly fast and far.

¶ Austria sees a rousing Vienna meeting revive the faded glory of Emperor Franz Josef. Chancellor Dollfuss sends his secretary to add to the whoop-up of the royalists. Prince von Starhemberg takes part. Elements that crushed the Socialists set the stage for Archduke Otto, 21, claimant to the throne, to come out of exile into power. Most Austrians do not want this, but it seems the official answer to the Nazis, waiting to start things when their "armistice" expires. Hapsburg Otto isn't seen as Austrian salvation—He is desperation's "no-thank-you" to Berlin.

¶ The U. S. Senate learns from the report of the Federal Trade Commission that salaries are polite perquisites but that bonuses rule the roost of big business in good years. More than 900 corporations with capital above $1,000,000 tell what they pay their officials. In 1929 E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, received $12,000 salary and a $1,623,753 bonus. Your salary is what the pokey public will admit you ought to have—Your bonus is what your earnest, sympathetic fellow board members know you are worth.

¶ France acts to defend itself even more heavily. The Cabinet perfects plans for a huge loan, perhaps raised in England, to strengthen air, sea and land forces. Meanwhile, two commissions meet secretly in Paris, one investigating the Stavisky scandal, the other the Feb. 6 riots. No progress is made in discovering the assassins of Judge Prince, slain as he was about to make revelations in the Stavisky affair. This confirms public belief that high officials are involved—France's emergency need is to build up home confidence by deserving it.

¶ The United States sees George N. Peek become chief salesman for American goods abroad. Three federal export banks are organized to help exporters meet terms demanded by foreign purchasers. Eventually exports and imports must balance, says Mr. Peek—The new banks house no Santa Claus who is to pass out presents.

¶ Poland finds its relations with Germany immensely improved. Ratification of a non-aggression pact between these mutually nagging nations now leads to an agreement which halts the bitter propaganda they have carried on against each other. The two countries plan to work through a close relationship of appropriate government institutions to preserve a wholly friendly atmosphere in the press, literature, radio, films and the theater. When the Poles can forget Danzig and the Germans the Corridor—Up hops hope that even Europe can unify.

¶ McNeil Island Prison prepares to release Ralph Capone upon paying his $10,000 fine after serving a busy two years and five months. This shadow of his gangster brother Al gets good conduct credits. He has learned a little of Spanish and radio, more about cooking, and a great deal about proper use of the hammer in making little rocks out of big ones. Pungling up hard cash at the end of hard manual service, Ralph Capone doubtless believes that crime does pay—But that the outraged Government is the lone payee.

¶ Saranac Lake, N. Y., discovers that cold winters can amazingly make warm friendships. An old shepherd dog on the farm of John S. Johnson was seen regularly to carry part of his food on a mysterious trip into the woods. He was followed and found with head and shoulders in a fox's den. Within were a sick mother fox and her two young foxes. Old Shep had fed them for many days. His rations were doubled and he kept up his relief work until the mother fox was able to forage for herself. If dog and fox can chill to an understanding—Well, why can't despairing leaders of unneighborly nations take a timely tip from Old Shep?

Social Planning Placed in Scope Of High School

Progressives at Cleveland Support Brain Trust in Government

Plain Speaking Done

Educator Warns of Tory Domination of New Deal If Reforms Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Feb. 27—Has President Roosevelt's college "brain trust" started a general invasion of government by the educators? That is an interesting question which is coming to the surface in the sessions of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, as some 4000 members of 77 committees discuss recommendations for the future scope of education.

Up to two years ago it would have been almost as much as any educator's reputation was worth to criticize the American Government drastically at a session of the National Education Association or its department of superintendence.

Two years ago when the department went to Washington it found everybody busy with plans for the Washington Bicentennial, but, between placing wreaths and making pilgrimages, the schoolmen found a lot of time to say fairly openly that they did not think that modern government officials were following in the footsteps of the founder of their country.

Finances in Critical Stage

Last year in Minneapolis, with the bank holiday impending, the educators criticized the bankers—and business men who had gotten things into a mess and were trying to economize at the expense of the schools.

This year with school finances in an even more desperate state the attitude of the educators about government is crystallising in out-and-out declarations for social planning.

From Republican sections there comes a wail of protest, but led by

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Japanese-Russian Disputes Quieted By Tokyo's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Feb. 27—Hope of settlement of Soviet-Japanese difficulties is seen here in Japan's conciliatory action in releasing Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway who were recently arrested.

The Government's mouthpiece, Izvestia, declares the action seems to indicate that Japanese militarists have decided that their former methods were ill advised and they are now considering straightforward negotiations for the sale of the railroad and settlement of other minor questions. Moscow's attitude is unchanged despite the irritating events of the past six months, declares Izvestia, and despite the Soviets' growing industrial and military power.

"The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics desires only friendly, normal relations with Japan and pursues no aims in the Far East which make war necessary or desirable," Izvestia says.

Expression of hope for a peaceable settlement in Moscow newspapers contrasts sharply with emphasis upon the danger of war which characterized editorial comments in previous weeks. Relations between the press and the Government here indicate that the press attitude is also reflected in official circles.

Aviation's Service to Peace Disclosed to Monitor Writer In Flight of 22,000 Miles

Countries Learn More About Their Own People by Quick Communication—Air Lines Expanding in South America

Wings Over South America
Last of Series of 20 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON FLIGHT TO MIAMI—In a few hours I shall be landing again in the United States. Behind me are 22,000 miles, the whole South American continent over which I have flown in Pan American Airways, the first woman to make the entire loop down the west coast, across the Andes, back up the east and into the interior at Manáos, Brazil. All this in two months, visiting 13 countries in addition to Uncle Sam's outposts at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, a trip which could only be made in these few weeks by flying.

For the last time I am curled up on the cushions of the big "Commodore," winging my way across the ocean from Haiti to Miami, the last lap of the trip, a big table hooked before me and my typewriter clacking busily.

It is just two months since I left Miami, not liking flying but willing to undertake the trip because I recognized that the new frontiers of civilization are in the air. I am coming home with a distinct sense of regret that the flying is over, that I can no longer look forward to a steady succession of days swinging forward over a thousand miles of land and water.

I am sorry that behind me are the pilot talk, the snatches of conversation at over-night stops, on barges, at the cockpit doors, talk with pilots and flight mechanics and radio men and stewards who have carried my pocketbook and my inevitable pile of books, and steadied my steps over the slanting top of many planes from hatches to floats.

It is just two months since I started off, not knowing a word of the languages of the countries I was to visit and only one person in the whole of South America. I am com-

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Farley Loses Out In Choosing Trio For McCooey Post

Again Postmaster-General Didn't Have His Way With Tammany

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The ambitions of Postmaster-General James A. Farley and the New York Secretary of State, Edward J. Flynn, Democratic boss of the Bronx, to build a brand new, spotless and undefiled regular Democratic organization here, had another set-back today with the choice of a triumvirate to succeed to the Kings County leadership of the late John H. McCooey. The ruling trio is Mr. Thomas F. Wogan, senior member of the committee; Mr. Frank V. Kelly, Mr. McCooey's own choice for the succession, and Mr. Francis J. Sinnott, Brooklyn postmaster.

They were named after a secret meeting of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee late yesterday when it was announced that they would govern the affairs of the organization until after the new county committee will be elected in September. Action on the leadership is expected to follow the primaries then. Only Mr. Sinnott of the three represents the new insurgent faction, the Farley-Flynn lieutenants having been unabe to break down the majority control of Mr. Kelly.

They Fought and Fell

The decision to turn the McCooey machine over to a committee follows a bitter internecine war which the Farley-Flynn forces have been waging for control of the New York City political machinery since the national convention in Chicago. Indubitably Mr. Farley brought the full force of the bludgeon of federal patronage to bear on the situation, and while this was not heavy enough to shake the McCooey regulars, it undoubtedly was the factor which induced the final compromise. More than 200 good federal jobs remain to be filled in the area of Kings, including the choice place of United States Marshal and Federal District Attorney.

In view of this, it was deemed the policy of wisdom to bury the hatchet,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Milder Weather Hope of Dealers For Coal Situation

Temporary Shortage Due Largely to Difficulties in Transportation

Ice in the harbors, snow on railroads and highways, zero weather and the habits of present-day buyers, have all combined to produce a temporary shortage of coal and coke in Massachusetts.

Coal dealers today gave assurance that no one would go cold, although the situation might necessitate a rationing of the amount of this fuel delivered to a customer.

The consensus of the dealers was that several days of mild, fair weather would permit them to catch up with their orders.

In general, the coal dealers are behind in the receipt of coal from the mines, and likewise behind in filling orders from customers. "Just look out your window at the roads," said one dealer. "The condition of the city roads is such that trucks working day and night cannot get the needed coal to the consumers' bins," he declared.

A little inquiry revealed that the coal industry in New England has conducted a valiant and picturesque struggle to supply coal throughout a winter that has necessitated almost superhuman efforts. Zero weather and storms have slowed up production at the mines, accelerated demand at the kitchen stove and slowed up the means of transporting the fuel.

Barges, bringing tidewater coal to Boston, New Bedford and Newburyport, have fallen days behind in their schedules, according to the marine division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. One large Boston dealer reported that barges that used to come from the Virginia mines in four days now take two weeks and that three out of every five tugs used by his company were docked for repairs.

Trucking of coal over the roads has also fallen days behind schedule. The situation has been gravely complicated, according to one dealer, by the depression habit of buying in small amounts. The dealers in many instances have not stocked up, neither have the consumers, with the result that zero weather, bringing large and insistent orders for coal, creates a tremendous pressure on the dealers, who must anxiously await their barges, trains or trucks for a supply that formerly they would have had on hand.

Mr. George Batchelder of Batchelder & Whittemore Coal Company, expressed the view that the present situation would be a lesson for the consumers to stock up in the future.

Unremitting weather has spelled unremitting work on the part of the coal dealers this winter. Many companies reported that they have worked every holiday and Sunday in an unequal struggle to fill coal bins with a tardy supply of coal.

Some dealers have adopted a preferential list of customers, with those whose needs are the most acute being served first. Many dealers reported that they were able to serve their contract customers, but they are forced to ration supplies to the spot buyers.

Mr. Batchelder declared most companies have enough coal on hand to meet the needs of the city, but that their trucking facilities are inadequate to get it to the customers as fast as it is needed. The situation is being eased somewhat by the fact that the Federal Government is giving back much of the coal supplied by the dealers for welfare relief.

'Oh, Dear Me,' Professor Sighs; 'What a Press, Wha-a-t a Press'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — How far a little candle throws its beams when a newspaper reporter is in the room, sighs Prof. Jerome C. Kerwin who has had experience.

Recently, four years after he made an innocent statement in one of his classrooms, that remark came back to him via a national news gathering agency, and he gave just one more sigh. It is so hard to explain these things to one's scholarly colleagues.

It was a newspaper headline that caused him to become overnight and unintentionally an authority on the relative ratings of the efficiency of government in American cities, he explained patiently when approached for one more statement on the matter which gave him such unexpected publicity. He hadn't meant to be one. Some of his colleagues were devoting years to measure these things, and he, like other political scientists, was waiting for these results.

The thing came about, he said, because one day in a class, to make the whole subject vivid for his struggling students, he suggested taking a half dozen points as criteria of good government and measuring different cities by them. He wasn't dreaming of making an expert study; he was just trying to hold the attention of students whose thoughts do sometimes wander. And as a teaching device it was successful. The students applied the measurements, and lo, Cincinnati and Berkeley rated 95 per cent, other cities less, and Chicago stood quite low in the list with a rating of 50. Then the lesson was over and the professor went home.

Next morning at breakfast he was startled by a headline. "Professor Gives Exam to Chicago, City Flunks."

There was the little lesson, all done up in news style, and Professor Kerwin was quoted as the expert appraiser of cities.

The story didn't stop there. A syndicate news service picked it up and sent it all over the country. Cities that did badly on his test didn't say much about it, but those that passed with a high grade were delighted and gave the story much local publicity.

Then came letters. Political scientists in other cities wrote to Professor Kerwin to ask if his study was available in printed form. (And there wasn't any study, Professor Kerwin noted sadly.) Others made inquiry about specific points. The embarrassed professor replied frankly and then just waited hopefully for the thing to fade from memory.

But it didn't. Newspapers have a way of keeping files, and so have city governments. When Cincinnati recently made an especially fine financial record, the little old story came out again and appeared in new form. Professor Kerwin once more picked up his paper and found himself quoted as an authority on the comparative rating of Cincinnati. The article looked just as fresh as if the quotation hadn't been in storage.

Chaco Peace Plan Submitted

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Feb. 27 (AP)—Representatives of the League of Nations Chaco Commission visited President Terra of Uruguay yesterday to explain their latest formula for settlement of the war between Paraguay and Bolivia. The formula was submitted to the belligerents, the principal South American nations and Secretary of State Hull in Washington.

Trade, Radio And Lobbying Put in Hopper

Big Government Machine Gets to Work on Constructive Issues

Radical Air Changes

Bonus Talk Again Gets Sharp Warning of Veto From the President

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—With investigations temporarily left in the shade, the wheels of government spun ahead today on constructive ventures.

A communications bill to carry out President Roosevelt's message yesterday, enlargement of the Trade Bank System to expand foreign commerce under Mr. George N. Peek, drafting work on laws to remove lobbying abuses, were only a few of the tangible developments which today forged ahead.

Communications: In twin bills introduced by Senator Clarence C. Dill and Representative Sam Rayburn, a close grip is forged on the nation's telephones, telegraph, cable and radio systems. A commission of seven coördinating and regulating all such services is set up to do everything—and more—now performed by the Federal Radio Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The main job will be to house-clean the communications set-up, reporting by Feb. 1, 1935, on any laws needed to reform and improve the various methods by which men at distances communicate. In providing for rate regulation, control of holding and subsidiary companies is set up for the first time. "Service affiliates," which sell equipment—some times at big prices—to their parent corporations will be scrutinized and competitive bidding may be ordered.

The old radio commission zoning plans are revised, as the Seventy-second Congress wished to do, but met with a Hoover veto. Otherwise, the bill picks up most of the present radio act. Five new geographical areas are marked out.

Nothing is said—naturally—about the effect of the new board on wave length controversies or the "censorship" problem. This, however, is recognized as the great riddle for coming months and years to unravel. The radio, entrant into many more homes than newspapers reach, is already to some extent controlled by power vested in the Federal Radio Commission, and now handed over to the new board. By its broader nature, it is hoped in Administrative circles that the new group will improve over the old Radio Commission. But in Congress the cry for "freedom of the air" is certain to be heard. It is one of the key problems of the new day.

Trade: Experts are reserving judgment on the merits of the Export-Import Bank System—today, under Mr. George N. Peek, developed into the Administration's chief mechanism to expand foreign trade. The first bank in the chain, formed to foster trade with Russia, is soon to be linked to a Cuban bank and a

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France Proposes Strengthening of Air, Land and Sea Forces

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—An air, sea and land force reorganization plan to strengthen France in troubled Europe will be presented soon at a special Cabinet session, it was learned today.

Premier Gaston Doumergue tentatively has approved the program. It would be part of a vast military and economic rehabilitation scheme.

The huge sum necessary to finance the plan would be raised through a loan, possibly partly in England.

A strong professional "shock troops" army is the idea of Marshal Henri Pétain, Minister of War. The project also is understood to contemplate modernizing of military equipment and accumulating of ammunition stocks.

Further the navy would speed authorized construction of ships and strategic roads, probably in the Alps, would be built as part of a general plan to relieve unemployment.

The whole program is envisioned as aiding the economic situation while strengthening the country in the face of general unrest.

M. Louis Barthou, Minister of Foreign Affairs, discussed the general European situation before a Cabinet meeting today.

Boy; Long Pants; Veto; Referendum; Boy Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—The younger generation has learned the value of initiative and referendum. Bergere Kinney, 12 years old but tall for his age, was not permitted to wear long trousers. Bergere drew up a petition addressed to his mother stating reasons why he should be allowed to wear long trousers. It was signed by 250 school mates, teachers and friends. He appeared in long trousers the next day. His father, Mr. J. J. Kinney, former district-attorney, claims to be innocent of conspiracy.

Johnson to Bar NRA Abuses But Will Make Blue Eagles Indispensable for Industry

Opens Book for All to Read

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

To Go Deep Into Higher Wages, Shorter Hours and Price Fixing

Hurls Record Into Faces of His Foes

Silence Greets General's Defiance at Opening of 'Field Day' of Critics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — The NRA today stood at the crossroads offering a reform program to a vast army of representatives of business, industry and labor which has gathered here at Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's own invitation for a "field day of criticism."

It is a stout program providing sweeping changes to bring about uniformity in codes and eliminate abuses. But it also proposes to go deeper into the realm of price fixing, shorter hours and higher wages. If anything like reasonable support can be gained from the silent crowds waiting to reveal what NRA has done to their private enterprises, and their private fortunes, it will be interpreted here as a vote of confidence in the policies of the recovery organization and it will push on along the path already marked out.

But if the five separate meetings into which the "field day" has been divided witness a mass attack on the organization and the policies which General Johnson has labored for many months now to erect, then the whole great experiment may be imperiled.

In a sense the series of meeting which General Johnson opened himself today amount to an appeal to the constituents of the NRA for a vote of confidence. The blue-eagle chiefs have been smarting under the sporadic criticism which has been directed at them from all sections of the country. Their confidence has undoubtedly been shaken. They don't know to what extent dissatisfaction is general or scattered.

General Faces Silent Audience

The General himself today faced an audience packed into every corner of the great beamed auditorium of the Department of Commerce with a mixture of defiance and appeal. There was silence as he rose to make his case before his constituents. There was silence throughout the entire speech during which he alternately defended the NRA, assailed its enemies and outlined the reforms he has already projected.

At the high points he pounded the table as he never pounded it before. His audience was silent. He hurled salty invective at his enemies.

His audience was silent. He reviewed the heroic measures which had been taken to stave off impending economic doom.

And still there was silence. Only when he sat down almost exhausted was there a mild, but courteous tribute from the audience which was apparently waiting patiently until their turn comes to say what they have to say.

This afternoon they will divide into five groups in each of which the General will get what he has asked for in abundance—and that is criticism. Enough speakers are already listed for some of the meetings to keep them going for three days. They may last longer. And out of it all the NRA will certainly discover a little more accurately just what its vast multitude of constituents think of it. There will be no vote, but the sum and substance will be as decisive as though a Cabinet had gone to its parliament on a great issue—prepared to stand or fall.

Johnson's Reform Program

The reform program which the General offers is as follows:

1. A more uniform and equitable rule of price stabilization where necessary to prevent cutthroat competition, win further insurance against prices outstripping purchasing power.

2. A more effective rule to prevent sales below costs of production.

3. Uniformity in wages and hours in industries which are competitive.

4. Uniform classification of areas for the prevailing southern wage differential.

5. Further reduction in work hours and further increase in hourly wages.

6. Protection against monopoly, oppression of small enterprise and inclusion in codes of buying regulations to protect the small fellows.

7. An improved method to secure compliance.

8. A method for financing code administration without racketeering.

9. Elimination of inconsistent or conflicting provisions in codes.

10. Adequate labor and consumer representation in an advisory capacity on code authorities.

11. Uniform government representation on the authorities.

12. Wider use within code groups of mechanism for settling labor disputes.

After outlining this problem, based, he said, on a mass of criticism received through the mails and from the press, the General then proceeded

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Recovery Head Puts Record To Confound Foes of Codes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—General Johnson's address to critics of the NRA follows in part:

When a man has asserted that any provision of a code or any act under it works a hardship, or an injustice, or produces a bad result, or operates against the economic principles of the President's program, or contrary to any statutory provision or any pronouncement of the President's policy, or that some official is unjust, incompetent, inefficient or unfair, or when the criticism is of method or organization and, in every one of these cases, where facts and not epithets are presented, and especially where a suggestion of improvement is made, the doors of NRA are wide open to such an assertion and we will go more than half way to meet it.

Indeed the assertion that we have ever done anything else is absurd and that is a statement which I can prove to anybody's satisfaction. All that you need to do is to consider the organization and method of NRA. From the very first day and the very first plan for its organization the effort was to put in all controlling positions through which the codes must strain, men of every possible shade of opinion—from those who were popularly considered extreme on the radical side to men who were thought to be conservative.

We created a board of industrialists to pass on the codes from that viewpoint and—lest it be thought that NRA itself was industrial minded—the Secretary of Commerce was asked to name them. But to get a completely opposite point of view, we created a board of labor leaders also to pass on the codes and similarly, lest it be thought that NRA should influence this selection, we asked the Secretary of Labor to appoint the board.

All Codes Are Reported

Not a code or order comes across my desk that is not accompanied by the reports of all these advisory interests. While someone must make an ultimate decision, no such decision is ever made without extraordinary effort to compose these conflicting points of view.

In addition to all this, there is not a single important action taken by NRA that is not the result of a public hearing.

Also, it has been our invariable practice whenever a responsible and effective proponent of any adverse point of view has expressed specific criticism of method and personnel, to give that person complete access to anything we do or have here; to invite that person to join this organization himself (or to nominate someone to join it) and show us how we can improve our performance.

Finally at our first monetary breathing space we have called this conference, open to the world, the sole purpose of which is to receive criticisms—open or confidential, direct or implied—and I assure you that there is nothing but truth and sincerity in this endeavor.

The purpose of this meeting is to make a round-up of every kind of helpful comment that has been produced as a result of six months of operation under the President's Reëmployment Agreement and the codes. That should be time enough to give us some real results of experience. Do not suppose that we do not have a great deal of material wholly outside what will be gathered here.

Necessary Corrections

We receive from 1000 to 3000 letters a day. They are all digested and the comment in them classified, not only for the purpose of feeling daily the pulse of the recovery program, but for the identical purpose of this meeting—to get all critical comment promptly and to find out where there is an inequitable or unintended bearing of the codes. Also the Administration maintains a daily digest of newspaper comment which covers practically every publication. These also are studied personally every day by myself and my assistants.

What Has Been Done

For any man to understand NRA he must know something of the history of its several phases and the reason why its various actions were taken when and as they were.

As I have said, the law was passed on June 16. On July 9 the great cotton textile code was signed; on July 26 the wool textile and shipbuilding codes; on Aug. 4 the electrical and coat and suit codes; on the nineteenth the petroleum, iron and steel and lumber codes. There were several other smaller codes but until Sept. 1 these were the only major industries to come under codes.

The electrical, textile, and iron and steel codes came so quickly because they had been worked on long before the act was passed and the petroleum industry had much experience in at least trying to get together. It was absolutely necessary to get such a group of major industries to come forward, both to show the way to others and to get some experience in the translation

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Things Present

Perhaps you are one for whom a bonus of some sort has not been suggested. Then read the first editorial, "A Bonus for Everybody?"

The second article in the "Home Kindergarten" series will be found on the Progress in Education page. Do not hesitate to recommend this series to parents who recognize the need of adequate supervision of their children's work and play.

Why not establish a miniature bird sanctuary in your own yard? See the southwest corner of the Home Building and Gardening page.

Your friend who is studying French will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

On Wednesday you will receive the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section. The leading article is particularly timely, being an intimate glimpse into the situation on Belgium by Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Twin articles appraise the foreign and domestic achievements of the first year of the Roosevelt Administration. Another important article is "Hitler Marches On."

Wednesday also brings the Women's Activities — Fashions — Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with the illustrious R. Pilgrim Scroggins.

Back and Forth Air-Mail Darts Fly in Senate

Republicans and Democrats Engage in Acrimonious Debate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — The air-mail controversy burst out with new fury in the Senate today, producing a scene of confusion as Republicans and Democrats threw charges and counter charges at each other across the aisle.

Scenes of acrimony which featured last week's emergency aviation-bill debate in the House were duplicated as Republicans charged the Roosevelt Administration with high-handed and autocratic methods in canceling air-mail contracts and Democrats retorted with denunciation of the same contracts negotiated by Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General in the Hoover Administration.

In the height of the controversy, Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana charged the Administration with "censoring" a scheduled radio address by Captain Eddie E. Rickenbacker, famed aviator, at the conclusion of his 13-hour transcontinental flight last week.

Search for Formula

Meanwhile the Administration continued its search for a formula by which the air mail can be returned to the private contractors, while the air-mail committee under Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama continued its hearings with Mr. Clifford Ball, former operator of the Pittsburgh aviation industries, on the stand.

In effect, however, the Senate committee investigation was transferred to the Senate today and the whole subject was canvassed on the floor. "There's no evidence yet that these companies are 'dishonest or corrupt,'" shouted Senator Robinson in reply to charges of Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D.) of Tennessee. "Let's not convict these men and these companies in advance."

"The President has done an absolutely lawful act!" cried Mr. McKellar, while both Senators shouted simultaneously. Mr. Robinson finally got the floor to declare that "all the more reason the President should have been fair without having taken an ex parte statement from Postmaster-General Farley."

He then quoted from the Newark Evening News of Feb. 19, describing the Rickenbacker flight, to the effect that the scheduled broadcast was canceled because of the pilot's criticism of the Administration's air-mail attitude.

Senator Pat McCarran (D.) of Nevada, member of the air-mail committee, retorting to Mr. Robinson, declared Republicans had "had their chance" to be heard before the committee and that opinions both from Mr. John Lord O'Brian, former assistant attorney-general and from Comptroller-General John R. McCarl, held the Brown extensions illegal. "The contracts were let by falsifying the whole record!" he cried.

"Am I not right in believing that only three of the 34 canceled contracts were made by Mr. Brown, and that the other 31 were canceled without a syllable of evidence either pro or con being taken?" demanded Senator David R. Reed.

Committee Hit Back

While Republicans based their attack on casualties which army fliers have suffered in taking over the unaccustomed air routes, the Democrats in the Senate air-mail investigating committee hit back with the most damaging evidence yet uncovered dealing with allocation of the canceled contracts by Mr. Brown.

This was in the form of an opinion written by Mr. John Lord O'Brian, then assistant to the Attorney-General, declaring the provisions in Mr. Brown's specifications requiring night-flying experience as requisite to bidding were not sanctioned by law.

Mr. O'Brian's opinion, transmitted to Mr. Brown in 1930, held that bids already submitted at that time for the central continent route from New York to Los Angeles were illegal and should be readvertised. A similar opinion was given by the Comptroller-General.

The O'Brian opinion was put in the record for the first time over the week-end by Mr. Karl A. Crowley, solicitor of the Post Office Department, and had not been revealed previously in the evidence. It shows that even while Mr. Brown was granting the contracts, his colleagues in the Hoover Administration doubted the legality of his course.

The Republicans, on the other hand, are making their present congressional fight on the charge that Mr. Roosevelt acted precipitately in disrupting the entire air-mail service before Mr. Brown had a chance to present his case and the Administration is consequently responsible for the casualties in the army air corps.

Six hours of bitter debate were required Saturday before the Brunner bill, providing funds for the emergency employment of commercial pilots by the air corps to carry the mails, was finally passed, 248 to 81. A similar violent attack upon the measure is in prospect when the bill comes before the Senate.

The Old West Going Modern

The old town house of the famous JA ranch, a landmark of Clarendon, Texas, has been razed for a new highway route.

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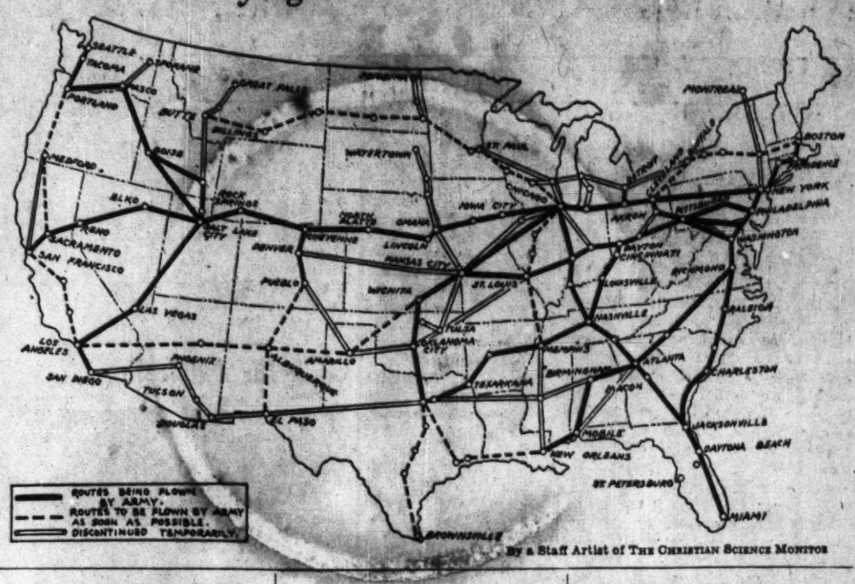
Carrying Mail as the Crow Flies



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Trade and Radio Put in Hopper

(Continued from Page 1)

general bank, all under Mr. Peek's presidency.

This was the first tangible result of yesterday's foreign trade discussion by the Commercial Policy Committee and the President. Politically it was important in furnishing a permanent berth for Mr. Peek, whose credit stands high with farm groups who has important ties with Mr. Bernard M. Baruch and who could not get along with the "Young Liberals" in the AAA.

But effects on world trade in general are not so manifest. The bank system, it is pointed out, might amount to nothing more than an export-subsidy system, a thinly camouflaged form of dumping. A good deal depends on how much it is an export bank and how much an import bank.

Supplemented by authority to lower specified tariffs through reciprocal agreements, the plan could be a useful method of boosting commerce. Instances are at hand of imports and exports which failed because the necessary financing was unavailable. But, experts say, it is vital that the commercial policy committee and President Roosevelt carry out their avowed intention of making exports balance through imports. Otherwise, they conclude, all the banks in the country would simply increase existing world disquilibrium. Mr. Peek recognized this fact, asserted that imports must balance exports, told industry that his banks weren't to be Santa Clauses, and urged industrialists to be temperate in their demands.

* * *

Snow: Of more tangible, immediate interest to citizens than anything the Federal Government has done for years, was Mr. Harry Hopkins order to the CWA to assist in clearing snow away in 33 states. The Weather Bureau told Mr. Hopkins that parts of this astonishing total of states had experienced heavy snowfall. So, until Wednesday, Civil Works shovels dig into the white blanket. Partly, as Mr. Hopkins said, the work is to uncover the actual projects on which the civil workers should be busy.

* * *

Bonus: As the Senate was voting $60,000,000 back to Spanish War veterans and today accepting the limited legislative demands of the American Legion, President Roosevelt again sent a sharp warning of his veto intentions. His earlier statement to Speaker Rainey, by a straining of phraseology, was being said on Capitol Hill to mean that he would let the bonus bill become law without his signature. "I don't do things that way," said Mr. Roosevelt today. "What I meant was that I would veto the bill, and I don't care who you tell this to. Let me know your thought on the next step."

The vote against the bonus was 64 to 24, in the Senate.

Which means that the President is in the thick of the bonus fight. His dander is up. Partly this is due to the vote on Spanish War pensions, which was the direct result of a well-organized "write-a-letter-to-your-Congressman" campaign in recent weeks. Not a legislator hasn't been snowed under with letters. And once again this method of political pressure, which may mean much or little, has worked.

The Senate's increases add $90,000,000 already to the other increases over last year's economy bill proposed by the Administration. The government pay restoration swells an Administration figure of $126,000,000 to $189,000,000; Spanish War veterans get $60,000,000 instead of $50,000,000; World War veterans $55,000,000 instead of $40,000,000; hospitalization amounts to $8,000,000 instead of $6,000,000.

The game, therefore, is one of whittling away. Whether any gash will be deep enough to produce a veto is the next question.

* * *

Lobbyist-lawyers: Senators Byrnes, Norris, King and Vandenberg conferred with the President today in drafting a bill to outlaw abuses by so-called political lawyers. It is proposed to prohibit practice before any government department of a political national committeeman or party official; to prohibit congressmen acting along the same lines. Glaring and scandalous externals are being attacked. The clean-up is on the surface; how deep it can get is recognized to depend upon public morals alone. For, however many laws are passed, influence can always be misused. Nevertheless, under President Roosevelt's pressure, the record is being tidied up.

* * *

NRA: On the eve of the field day for criticism which General Johnson arranged to rehabilitate his NRA in American public opinion, that doughty leader announced two important liberalizations again in the interest of the "little man." First, Mr. Leon Henderson of the Russell Sage Foundation, takes one of the key NRA posts—head of the division of research and planning. Second, Mr. Clarence Darrow, who is to watch over the effect of NRA on small enterprises, will be responsible to President Roosevelt alone.

Inclusion of these two outstanding liberals is to answer criticism of growing conservatism. Whether it does or not, the two men are recognized as the most notable additions to the recovery setup for many months.

* * *

Foreign affairs: Secretary Hull today quashed all rumors that recognition of Manchoukuo was imminent on the occasion of Henry Pu-Yi's coronation. With considerable emphasis, he seemed to adhere completely to the Stimson doctrine of non-recognition, on the ground that Manchoukuo's genesis was in violation of treaties.

Meanwhile, with considerable relevance to the Far East, opposition to the Vinson Naval Bill has been increasing quite remarkably. Last night a big Washington mass meeting heard Senator Nye, Representative Bierman, Dr. Walter Van Kirk and several other spokesmen for peace or church groups condemn the measure as "mad extravagance," "inviting war."

"Each year, except one, since the Washington conference, the United States has spent more money on its navy than any other government has ever spent on its navy in peace time since the dawn of history," were the graphic words of Representative Bierman. "In the past three years, we spent $60,000,000 more on our navy than Japan, Italy, and France combined spent on their navies in the same period. Yet they tell us we have been setting an example of disarmament!"

Farley Loses Out In Choosing Trio

(Continued from Page 1)

that the faithful might gather at the pie-counter. This is the whole story, and in the face of it the outcome affirms the degree to which organization leaders are regular, for, from the outside looking in, it had seemed that Mr. Farley's patronage was the unanswerable argument. At final conferences here over the week-end, however, the Postmaster-General was confronted with the incontrovertible fact that Mr. Kelly had the majority of the district leaders, and that to get anywhere at all it was necessary to begin with a compromise.

The purposes of the Farley-Flynn group with regard to the City Democracy have been variously interpreted, with the public assured that it represents only the desire of Mr. Farley to bring the "new era" in Democratic national politics into the New York City situation, but with political observers inclined to see it as a movement designed primarily for the benefit of the political futures of Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn.

Not Much Success

Efforts to realign the Democracy in Kings County have progressed side by side with similar efforts in Manhattan, where the Postmaster-General began last fall to build the fires of insurgency under the John F. Curry throne. Here, too, as in the McCooey demesne, the move has not had visible effect on the consensus in the county committee for the status quo.

Mr. Farley's objective in the Kings County situation is to break up the old-time alliance between that county and Manhattan. His ostensible objection to Mr. Kelly, therefore, was that the latter, through his long association with the veteran Kings leader, was too sympathetic to this connection to be counted on to take his stand, Horatiolike, at Brooklyn bridge and forbid any further crossing by the Tammany tribe. Mr. Kelly's presence on the triumvirate, however, indicates that the old time faction has a strong hand on the rudder and will keep it there at least until a possible overturn in the election of a new county committee by the voters this fall.

Mr. Wogan is the dean of county leaders and has held aloof from the developing split among the leaders, taking no part in the Farley-Flynn insurgent campaign to elect Mr. Joseph V. McKee as Mayor last fall. His rule has been that of peacemaker.

Mr. Sinnott, while in the vanguard of the insurgents and early mentioned in connection with the McCooey succession, was not Mr. Farley's first choice. This was Mr. Frank J. Quayle, Kings County Sheriff and Federal patronage lieutenant in the county, who was ignored in the committee's compromise decision.

Canal Zone Hangs Up Sign, Enter on Business Only

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Feb. 27 (AP)—The first definite ruling that the Canal Zone is an "international trade enterprise" operated by the United States and that only those employed or engaged in business have a right on the Zone was handed down today.

Federal Judge R. C. P. Thomas, in sentencing a deported Costa Rican to two years in Gamboa Penitentiary for returning to the Zone after his deportation, said: "Some people think because they are born in the Zone, it gives them the right to stay here. The main business of the Canal Zone is to run the Panama Canal. It is a great operation and there is too much property involved to give access to convicts."

Cummings Lauds New Deal Policies Among Educators

Receives Honorary Degree With Other Leaders at Rollins College

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 27—Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State under President Coolidge, were among those awarded honorary degrees at convocation exercises at Rollins College yesterday.

The Doctor of Laws degree was awarded to Mr. Homer Cummings, Mr. Frederick Kingsbury Curtis, New York lawyer and industrialist, and Mr. Clarence H. Cook, teacher of Latin and Mathematics at the Columbia Grammar School, New York City; Doctor of Humanities to the Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Pastor of the Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper; Doctor of Divinity to Rev. James B. Thomas, rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, Winter Park, Florida.

Addressing students, alumni and guests as one of the contributors to Volume VIII of the Rollins Animated Magazine, the only publication of its kind which "comes to life," by personal appearance of the contributors, Attorney-General Cummings compared the similarity between the motto of the college, "complete living," and the words of President Roosevelt "a more abundant life for all," both of which, he said, signify a New Deal in education and in government.

He pointed to Rollins as a college that has individualized education and substituted learning for instruction; adopted the criterion of accomplishment rather than the old conventions of marks and credit-hours: Discussion of this "Academic New Deal" led to the application of "science and learning to government," in which the Attorney-General contemplated the reapplication of the doctrines of coöperation.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act is a planned attack upon unbalanced production, the National Recovery Act upon unbalanced employment, and both upon our diminished purchasing powers. Not only were these individual enactments thought out in advance, but their relationships to each other and to the whole result are recognized factors in the problem. The Agricultural Adjustment Act complements the National Recovery Act. The Public Works feature sustains both.

"Thus, production, consumption and capital goods industries are being aided simultaneously The banking structure is undergoing a necessary rehabilitation, and a cleansing of the public service and a campaign against crime have been undertaken as matters essential to healthy national life."

Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins, was editor in chief of the Animated Magazine, with Dr. Edwin Osgood Grover of the English department as "publisher." Among the other contributors to this year's edition were Miss Fannie Hurst, who gave a short story; Mr. Roper; and Mr. Roger Babson, who spoke on "Business and the New Deal" under the caption "Financial Page."

Cobblers' Gathering Forms Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Cobblers who fix up the family's shoes in the little shop around the corner arrived last week from 37 states to organize. They finally called themselves the National Federation of Master Shoe Rebuilders of America.

"Cobbler" is not such a good term, they feel, and chose the name "rebuilder" which connotes the expert shoe repair man of today.

The men at the three-day convention represented individual shoe repairers having their own shops, not department and chain stores, and estimated that the machines alone in these individual shops in the United States were worth approximately $26,000,000.

Repairing old shoes is not what it used to be when a cobbler's bench was a crude affair and all of the work was done by hand. One man who had come over from England 40 years ago told of the changes which had taken place in his own little shop where machine sewing had replaced sewing and pegging by hand and where the latest method of cementing on soles was being introduced.

Even like other conventionists, the shoe rebuilders discussed codes, talked about price-cutting and competition, protested against manufacturers using fiber or paper in soles, and were going back home, they said, feeling better after their first big national convention.

Text of Johnson Address Offering Reforms in NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

of the general principles of the statute into practicable working formulæ.

But it takes weeks and sometimes months to make a major code and no such rate of progress could have codified all of industry in time to do any good. The answer was the President's reëmployment agreement and the Blue Eagle. The Blue Eagle was urgently necessary for six compelling reasons, any one of which—taken alone—justify him and the combination of all of which left us no other choice.

No Time for Selection

First: Industries are themselves competitive for labor in the open market. We could not apply one rule to one industry and another rule to its fellows. We had to bring all under the same rule immediately.

Second: In anticipation of new burdens under the Agricultural and Recovery Acts, several industries had rushed into speculative overproduction. Stocks were piling up in mountains. We were keenly aware that, unless something were done instantly, we would be deluged by a new wave of unemployment with possible tragic results.

Third: We talk about interstate and intrastate commerce. As John Marshall once said: "In commerce we are one people," and that was never more forcibly demonstrated than upon passage of the Recovery Act. We are raising costs by increasing pay rolls. Intrastate commerce and industry competes with interstate commerce and industry.

Unless we could find some rule to put them on the same basis of hours and wages, we would not have been justified in doing anything at all because intrastate operations would simply have ruined interstate enterprise.

Fourth: With a law affecting established practices of nation-wide extent, except in glaring outstanding and important cases, you could no more enforce it by court process and criminal prosecution than you could enforce prohibition. It had to be enforced by public opinion.

Not So Simple After All

In order for the public to support those who were coöperating to ccreate employment and purchasing power and to withhold support from those who were not, there had to be a symbol easily recognized, striking and effective. We designed the Blue Eagle for this purpose.

Five: There was an immediate necessity for starting the codification process throughout the whole of industry. The President's reëmployment agreement provides for wages and hours on a little more drastic scale than was convenient for some industries. Relief for them lay in submission of codes and an accurate determination after a public hearing of what the exact rates should be. The plan worked. The Blue Eagle brought in the codes.

Sixth: As a result of administration, it is much easier to lay down a general rule and then deal with the exceptions than to attempt to deal with each case separately. The President's agreement laid down the general rule. The codes permitted us to deal with the exceptions. We should have failed on any other plan.

Such were the reasons for the President's reëmployment agreement and the Blue Eagle. That, too, has been criticized on the following grounds:

First: That too much was promised for it and that it failed to fulfill the promise—indeed that it accomplished nothing.

Second: That its effect to increase wages increased prices faster than consumers' income increased and thus retarded recovery.

Third: That the methods used were those of ballyhoo and propaganda.

Record Speaks For NRA

Now some of these charges raise questions of pure fact—and some raise questions of conjecture and opinion. Let us speak first of fact and of the often repeated statement that the Blue Eagle delivered less than was promised for him. I propose to prove to you from the record that this charge is pure invention. Let us look at the record because happily all of these things were made of record.

On June 6, 1933—10 days before the passage of the act I held a press conference at which I said according to the record, "We must put a lot of men back to work quickly at more than subsistence wages." I was asked "Can you do that with this bill?" The answer was, "It is a gamble but we believe we can."

As to Title II of the bill (public works), which was then being prepared for in NRA, I said "$1,000,000,000 of expenditures will put 1,000,000 men to work, and it is hoped that by October Title II will be operating at the rate of $1,000,000,000—1,000,000 men. As it turned out, NRA was not charged with responsibility for Title II.

A different plan and policy was adopted for which we have no responsibility. What I am responsible for is Title I, and if this the record shows I said: "Title I, however, is more important and it is estimated that 3,000,000 can be put to work under this title."

That was the promise I made. Last fall after the President's Reemployment Agreement was in full effect we took a census with the coöperation of the census bureau, and had the results tabulated by them. This calculation on the most conservative basis showed a reemployment under codes and agreements at the time of 2,750,000 and an increased pay roll of $3,000,000,000 as a result of codes and agreements.

Thinks Figure Exceeded

My own belief is that the actual figure of reëmployment was more than 3,000,000.

The net of all that is to say that our own stark estimate made on June 6 in an unknown field of the effect of title II was on the least favorable basis about 92 per cent accurate so that, when any man says that extravagant promises were made for the Blue Eagle, and not fulfilled, he simply he has no regard for the facts.

The second similar statement is that NRA has increased prices faster than purchasing power and so has done more harm than good and might better never have been done at all. Here is a point of tremendous importance that these persons overlook.

If yesterday approximately 3,000,000 people were out of work and tomorrow they are put on steady subsistence wages, and if in the meantime the cost of living has gone up 5 per cent, are those people better or worse off than if nothing at all had been done for them? If I have no money to buy a beefsteak dinner does it make much difference to me whether it costs $1 or $1.05?

I say—and I think these 3,000,000 reëmployed will all agree—that I will take the $1 and buy liver and bacon with it. The claim of this criticism—even before we consider its truth—is cruel, cynical, buncombe.

Let's come to the third criticism of the Blue Eagle and these results—that they were achieved by propaganda and ballyhoo. Of course, that charge is tied up with the other two. Ballyhoo is false promise, false incitement, false salesmanship.

But, as I have shown, there was nothing false about the representations of NRA. We delivered what we promised and what we delivered was all to the good for American workers of all classes. What then is this talk of ballyhoo? I'll tell you what it is. It is that some of these enemies of higher wages and shorter hours object because we went over their heads straight to the people of the Blue Eagle, and showed workers how they could every one cooperate to get the benefits intended for them by this act.

You Are Not Going to Stop It

It was—to these gentlemen—too terrifyingly simple. All that people had to do was to patronize blue-eagle firms and ignore the rest. No employer could afford not to have the Blue Eagle and to have the Blue Eagle he had to play the game. That is the reason for the campaign of misrepresentations of NRA. That's all there is to these personal assaults—all there is to what has recently disclosed itself as a concerted action by misrepresentation to break down NRA.

It is the work of gentlemen who consider it a God-given right to sit at first table of the great American dining room and who simply can not abide the idea that the mass of people of this country have any right to anything more than leftovers and whatever drops to the floor. Our efforts to the contrary are—accordingly — "ballyhoo," and to their minds, the way to destroy them is to try to fool people into believing that they are a failure and of no use.

Well, gentlemen, it won't work. You can't get away with it. Ninety per cent of industry is under codes. All of it is under codes or agreements. The Blue Eagle has just begun to function. We are going on as we have begun. We are about to embark on a new blue-eagle campaign and a new and much tighter drive for compliance. These meetings are the first move in a closing up or our ranks for a new forward movement by NRA. Chance or circumstance may stop it, but you are not going to stop it or even make it falter.

Blue Eagle Stops Molting

Here are some of the bombs exploded by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson before the NRA critical conference:

No code modifications will be allowed unless proved justified.

Code revision will be followed by a bigger and better blue-eagle campaign.

These meetings are a first move in a closing-up of our ranks for a forward movement by the NRA.

Chance or circumstance may stop it, but you are not going to stop it or even make it falter.

Other needs for correction exist, but these are the headline reforms.

It is our plan to move into this corrective process just as soon as the code conference is finished.

Neither meeting is to be a gesture or a kind of pep talk.

I think we have a right to substitute facts for nonsense.

We went straight to the people with the Blue Eagle and showed the workers how they could coöperate to get the benefits intended for them.

No employer could afford not to have the Blue Eagle, and to have the Blue Eagle he had to play the game.

That is the reason for this campaign of misrepresentation of the NRA.

We are going out to restore information about the Blue Eagle.

The Blue Eagle must be made indispensable to popular support for every business enterprise in this country.

Johnson to Bar Abuses in NRA, Offers 12 Points

(Continued from Page 1)

to a vigorous defense of that which has brought down the most abuse on his head—the Blue Eagle.

With the country faced by "speculative overproduction" and "predatory wage and price cutting to the imminent threatened destruction of American living standards," he related the Blue Eagle was devised and promulgated. He denied that it had been a failure or he had ever promised more than it achieved.

He said he promised to put 3,000,000 to work under it, and that this had been done, and that wages had been increased by $3,000,000,000; in other words that his estimates had been 92 per cent accurate.

Turning then to the charge that it has raised prices higher than purchasing power, the General cited cost of living indices showing that at the end of February it was 77.8 per cent as compared with 77.9 per cent for September of 1933, indicating there had been no real advance.

Even if there had been, he argued, the fact that 3,000,000 persons were working who had been out of work and that $3,000,000,000 of additional money was going into pay rolls means far more than a possible slight advance in living costs for the balance of the population.

Lewis Wants to Write 'A Good News Story'

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda, Feb. 27 (AP)—Sinclair Lewis has two ambitions; he said last night—to be a scholar and to write "a good news story."

"If I could only turn back the calendar 10 years I would gladly chuck all my books to become a scholar," said the American novelist in an interview. "I'd go to college again, study Latin and Greek, and take courses necessary to get a doctor of philosophy degree—not that I want a Ph.D., but the background one gets in studying for it—and additional subjects like Sanskrit."

Mr. Lewis explained that he wants "to get a good news story and write it" because he feels he never did it when he was a reporter. "Literature is simply a variation of a news story," he added.

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Tuna Fish	Fancy White Meat	No ½ Tin 17c	Table Salt	Crystaline Free Running	2 2 Lb Cans 13c

PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup — Vermont's Best Grade "A" — 8 oz Jar 19c

PILLSBURY'S Pancake Flour 2 Pkgs 19c

SANDWICH SPREAD		2 8 oz Jars 23c
OXO BEEF CUBES		Tin of 10 23c
SHREDDED WHEAT		2 Pkgs 23c
COOKIES	FINAST 4 POPULAR KINDS	2 Lbs 25c
STATLER TISSUE	In Carton	3 Rolls 17c
FAIRY SOAP	Purest for delicate skin	5 Bars 15c
CHERRY DUCHESS CAKE		Ea 15c
MALTED MILK WAFERS		Lb 29c
COCOANUT DELIGHTS	Touraine Confection	Lb 19c
MY-T-FINE	ASSORTED DESSERT	Pkg 6c
MALTEX	BREAKFAST FOOD	24 oz Pkg 24c
SPICES	ALL 10c VARIETIES	3 Pkgs 25c
SLICED RYE BREAD		Lge 20 oz Loaf 8c

-:- FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES -:-

ORANGES	JUICY FLORIDAS	2 DOZ. SMALL SIZE 33c		2 DOZ. MED. SIZE	43c
APPLES	Native Baldwins	5 Lbs 19c	CARROTS	Large Bunches	2 Bunches 13c
SPINACH	Large Leafs	3 Lbs 15c	LETTUCE	California Iceberg	2 Heads 13c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rites Rehearsed For Enthronement Of Henry Pu-Yi

Capital of Manchoukuo Resembles Scene of Country Fair

HSINKING (Changchun) Manchoukuo, Feb. 27 (AP)—In sub-zero weather, the rites at the altar of heaven, which will climax the enthronement of Henry Pu-Yi as Emperor of Manchoukuo, were solemnly rehearsed today.

Young Pu-Yi, present chief executive of the Japanese-assisted state, remained indoors. He was fasting and meditating in preparing himself for Thursday's ceremonies.

But all Manchoukuo and Japanese officials and courtiers who are to participate enacted their assigned parts.

A high Manchu official took the place of the Empreor-elect in performing all of the traditional acts through which Pu-Yi himself will go Thursday.

The only sound breaking the frosty stillness was the high, nasal chanting of the ritualists—intoning commands and directions in the various rites in ancient Manchu dialects.

Like Country Fair

Newspapermen were permitted a brief glance at the earthern, three-tiered altar. On Thursday it will be entirely obscured from foreign eyes. Photographs will be forbidden. The altar as completed is curtained with high screens of yellow bunting 12 feet high. It is open only at the top. A huge, barbed wire stockade, draped with varicolored bunting, surrounds the altar forming a scene not wholly unlike that familiar at any country fair.

The festive aspect is heightened by numerous ginger-bread triumphal arches along the solemn, three-mile way over which the Emperor-designate will pass en route to worship at the altar of heaven.

Newspapermen and photographers on Thursday will be permitted to stand within the outer stockade, 100 feet from the point where Pu-Yi will leave his automobile and walk toward the altar.

None, however, will be permitted to photograph or even see the Emperor at the altar.

Lots of Guards

Seldom is any monarch guarded so closely as will be the young ruler. When he becomes Emperor Kang-Teh—meaning literally tranquillity and virtue—the area for miles around the altar of heaven will be covered by successive rings of soldiers armed to the teeth and covering the site like a giant cobweb of steel. Police and gendarmes daily are rounding up suspected persons.

The new Government will observe the enthronement by issuing a large cash grant for orphans. A special fund will be created for the treatment of opium addicts. Several new libraries and museums will be endowed. Land and salt taxes will be reduced. Prison terms will be suspended or shortened greatly. The Government will restore confiscated estates to all political offenders who swear allegiance to the new Throne.

Young Pu-Yi will receive gifts, too. The civil government will make grants of large areas of farming and forest land to the Emperor. These lands will become "the perpetual property" of the dynasty.

Emperor's Wife Beautiful And Has Learned English

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, Md., Feb. 27 (AP)—The wife of the Emperor-Designate of Manchoukuo is very beautiful jugded by any standard, according to Mrs. William Mayer, who for two years instructed her in English. "She also is very intelligent and developed a remarkably large English vocabulary during the time I taught here," said Mrs. Mayer.

Mrs. Mayer, who was formerly in Peiping, is the wife of Capt. William Mayer, of the U. S. Field Artillery. She began teaching the 15-year-old Manchu girl in 1922, when the latter was betrothed to Henry Pu-Yi. the English lessons continued until the day before the Princess was married.

Mrs. Mayer explained that her pupil had never seen Pu Yi, nor had he seen her. The marriage was arranged by the court and by relatives. Two weeks after the wedding the lessons were resumed. "She learned rapidly and had little timidity about using the words she knew, and some she didn't know."

Mrs. Mayer described the Empress as being of an even temper, fond of outdoor life and of her pets, that consisted of dogs, birds and cats. She also had very excellent taste in clothes. Mrs. Mayer said the Empress was so slender that most persons thought her tall; but she is not

Ravine Becomes Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALATKA, Fla.—Through the vision of Richard Forester, landscape artist, public-spirited citizens, and CWA funds, a deep ravine here has been transformed into "Azalea Gardens." The land was cleared of underbrush, five miles of foot paths channels, pools and islands designed, and 95,000 azalea plants set out on the hillsides.

THIS 48-page book describes 22 European Tours giving details of each day's travel, points of interest, places visited, hotels, side trips, expenses, motor tours, etc. OBERAMMERGAU and PASSION PLAY included.

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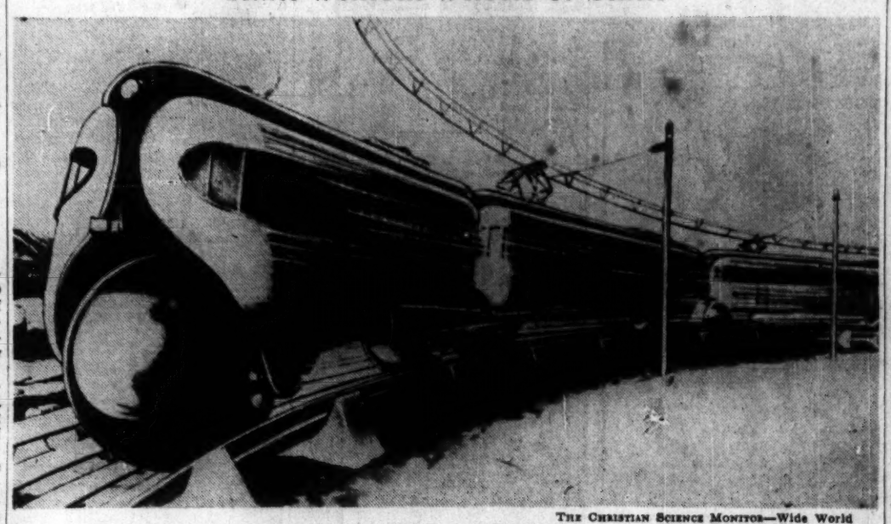
Runs Without Wheels or Rails



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Russia Tries Hand at Speed

Soviet Engineer Has Original Idea in Streamlining, Using a Trough for Track and Balls for Wheels.

Nicholas Yarmochuk is not a mere visionary, but a trained engineer, so his idea of what speed should mean must at least be regarded seriously. The trough is built of concrete and is semicircular. The balls at either end of the train are about equal in diameter to the width of the car. Mr. Yarmochuk thinks speeds of 200 miles an hour possible. The Soviet Government will test his ideas for practicability.

W.C.T.U. Won't Quit Till Liquor Traffic Does, Leader Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.,—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union "will not quit until the liquor traffic quits," declared Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U. in a speech at a regional conference here.

"Repeal has not changed the poisoning effect of the narcotic drug alcohol and the only proper attitude of government toward the traffic in beverage alcohol should be that of opposition or prohibition," said Mrs. Colvin.

"All controls are being swept aside. At first liquor control boards pledged to do away with bars, as if it were the bar or brass rail which was injurious instead of alcohol. But they backed down and bars prevail. They prated against the evils of side doors and back rooms but control has surrendered to these. They talked of limited hours but on New Year's Eve sale was permitted until 5 o'clock in the morning.

"If the young people are to be saved from acquiring alcohol habits," she said, "we shall have to develop in them a sales resistance against the relentless drive of the liquor power to build up its trade which was interrupted by national prohibition."

Stressing the need for education against alcohol, at the initial meeting of the two-day conference, Mrs. Colvin said: "Temperance forces must intensify their educational program as to the inherent nature of alcohol to counteract the sales propaganda of the liquor interests. The incentive to raise revenue was the chief factor in the final drive for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Oyster Communities Get Needed Relief

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP)—Three truckloads of food and clothing yesterday were on their way from Camden to Bivalve, an oyster community on the Maurice River in Cumberland County, to provide relief for the unemployed there.

Aid was supplied to 800 residents of Shell Pile, a neighboring community, by trucks which broke through drifts remaining from last week's storm. Oyster boats are locked in the Maurice River by ice. Two soup kitchens are in operation.

New York Museum Buys Vermont Artist's Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has announced the purchase of a winter landscape painted by Mr. Herbert Meyer near Dorset, Vt., where the artist lives with his family.

The picture, 28 x 38 inches, is in shades of brown and white. It shows a mountain ridge in the background, at the foot of which are several cottages, and three young deer in the foreground.

Drifted Snow Holds Up Army Mail Planes

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP)—The weather man said it was okeh for army air-mail planes to take to the air today, yet mail ships headed for Boston and Richmond, Va., were still grounded here because of ground conditions at those ports, caused by drifted snow.

After being grounded because of the storm since noon on Sunday, the army got off a plane on the Cleveland-Chicago run at 1:30 a. m. today and continued its westward flights on schedule.

Statue of Lincoln

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27—A new bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln is to become the property of the city of Buffalo by the terms of the will of Mrs. Julia Spitzmiller, just filed here. It provides that the sum of $25,000 shall be held in trust for the erection of a bronze monument of Abraham Lincoln.

NEW YORK CITY

Universal Beauty Parlor

35c Items, 3 for $1.00
PERMANENT WAVING
Spiral and Croquignole
$3.00 to $7.50
Hair Coloring a Specialty
Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Expert Operators
1861 Broadway Cor. 71st St. Trafalgar 7-0121 Take Elevator, 1 Flight Up

Justice in France Stands on Trial In Bond Scandal

Mystery in Assassination of Judge Rouses Public to Demand Clean-Up

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 27—Amid increasing public unrest and impatience, two French parliamentary investigating commissions, charged with uncovering facts regarding the Stavisky bond scandal and the riots of Feb. 6, held their first meetings today.

More than ordinary importance is attached to their sessions because an aroused populace demands denunciation and punishment of high political and administrative officials who, the public is convinced, are implicated in the Stavisky affair.

Unless its findings appease public indignation a recurrence of rioting is apprehended.

The situation is rendered delicate by the complete mystery which continues to veil assassination a week ago of Judge Albert Prince of Paris the day before he was to give important evidence in the Stavisky case. The theory that a Mafia or powerful and influential gang of terrorists is behind the murder has deeply disturbed the public.

This disquiet is not lessened by such newspaper articles as that appearing today in the royalist Action Francaise which begins by openly charging that the "investigation of Judge Prince's assassination makes no progress because the Sûreté Générale (state police) which is conducting it contains within its ranks and in its associated organization the assassins of Judge Prince."

Such statements, implied in other extremist organs, could be ignored were it not for the fact that they reflect and tend to confirm an opinion which has taken a grip on a large portion of popular thought.

Even the responsible press emphasizes the vital necessity of a complete clean-up and reorganization of the police of Paris. Less immediate importance is attributed to the commission investigating the events of Feb. 6 when riots occurred in the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies, resulting in more than a score of fatalities.

The principal question at issue is the responsibility for firing on the mob by the mobile guards. Impartial observers tend to agree that while wiser and more complete precautions could have averted the necessity for defending the chamber with gunfire, under the existing circumstances the guards had no alternative than to fire in defense of themselves and the Deputies.

Poles and Germans To Halt Propaganda Against Each Other

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 27—As a means of supporting that "new and better era in Polish-German relations," which Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, declared inaugurated by the pact between these countries, ratified at Warsaw on Saturday last, further agreement has been reached which practically halts propaganda which Poles and Germans have long directed against each other.

Both Germany and Poland, it is stated, intend to work through appropriate government institutions so that mutual understanding may be increased and a friendly atmosphere assured in press, literature, radio, film and theater.

Official organizations on both sides will remain in constant touch and representatives will meet in the near future at Warsaw to consider issues arising from time to time.

French Poodle Wins Show Honors at Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Nunsoe Duc de la Terrace O'Blakeen, a French poodle owned by Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt of New York, won Buffalo's highest canine honors at the recent Kennel Club's tenth annual show, taking the best-dog-in-show award over the best field ever shown here.

The winner, handled by its owner, was awarded the judges' decision after a final showing with five rivals, each the best of its class in competition here.

YESTERDAY'S *Leisurely Tempo*
TO-DAY'S *Moderate Rates*
TO-MORROW'S *Conveniences*

HOTEL DUANE
Madison Ave. at 37th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Direction M. J. FAUCHEY

ROOM *with* PRIVATE BATH
$3.00 - 3.50 - 4.00
2 ROOM *Suites* BEGIN *at* 6.00

. . . the flavour of fresh ripe fruit sealed in a sugared cone- a new idea in jellies . .

Never before has the actual essence of sun-ripened fruit been imprisoned as it is in the sealed cone which lies in the finely-powdered crystals of Lushus Jelly Dessert. Six fascinating flavours—strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry, orange, lemon, lime—8c each or 46c for Silver Cardboard Tray of six packets.

Lushus
Jelly Dessert
"The secret's in the flavour cone"

Ask your grocer for Lushus or send for a Pantry Tray of 6 flavours 50c post paid (single packet 10c) with a free copy of the Lushus Receipe Book.

Shirriff's Ltd., 8-12 Matilda St., Toronto, Canada

Canadian Report Stresses World's Armament Race

All Nations Declared Busy on One Type of Ship or Other, Mostly Cruisers

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Feb. 27—The United States leads the world in cruisers building and projected, it was set forth in an official Admiralty report issued last night, while Japan is building cruisers of unusually heavy armament and France is completing the biggest and most powerful fleet of destroyer flotilla leaders.

As battleships remain at fixed limits under the Washington Treaty, it is the activities of the naval powers in these auxiliary classes that is arousing attention, it was stressed. The returns, issued, incidentally, not long after Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had declared, "we have reduced our defenses to a dangerously low level," cited the following presumable facts:

The United States has 11 cruisers building and six more projected. The British Commonwealth has 10 building and contracts for three of which have not yet been awarded. France and Italy each have six building, while Japan has two building and two more projected.

In completed cruisers the British Commonwealth has 50, the maximum accepted under the London treaty, but to maintain this figure it has to keep at least 10 over-age ships. Its building is for replacement only and has lagged behind. The United States has 21, including one over age; Japan 31, Italy 24, France 15, Soviet Russia six and Germany eight.

Japan's two cruisers under construction are of a new type, the Mogami and Mikuma. Of 8500 tons displacement, they will travel at 33 knots and carry 15 six-inch guns, eight five-inch anti-aircraft guns and 12 torpedo tubes. Their armament compares with a maximum of eight main guns in corresponding British six-inch-gun vessels. The Japanese ships were responsible for alterations in the British replacement program a few years ago, whereby two heavier cruisers were substituted for three lighter ships.

France, the report adds, has developed a type of destroyer flotilla leader faster and more heavily armed than any in the British Navy. France has 24 of these vessels built and seven building. They range between 2400 and 2600 tons, with a speed of 36 to 37 knots, and carry guns of a maximum caliber of 5.5 inches. Corresponding British flotilla leaders built total 18. They are armed generally with four or five 4.7-inch guns, and mostly have a speed not exceeding 35½ knots.

Danes Close Doors To Foreign Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

DENMARK has closed the doors of its concert halls to most foreign performers on account of the currency control and the large sums of money taken out of the country by artists through the National Bank of Denmark.

The Negro singer, Miss Marian Andersen, has been the first artist to be refused permission by the Minister of Justice to give three concerts.

Mr. Zahle, Minister of Justice, has stipulated that only leading artists will be allowed to come to Denmark for some time, but even these will probably be taxed, in the near future.

Ickes Says Public In Future to Gain By Conservation

Declares President Has Welfare in View for Years to Come

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Declaring that, "under the New Deal, the property of the people will be developed, under wise control, for the benefit of the people," Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said here last night that the Administration was planning ahead for the next 25 or 50 years for the development of additional waterpower and the conservation of natural resources. Mr. Ickes addressed the Chicago Dental Society, on "The New Deal in Conservation."

"This Administration, as you know, is especially interested in the development of waterpower," Mr. Ickes said. "The great project at Boulder Dam, started under the Administration of President Coolidge, and the ambitious plan for the Tennessee Valley, formulated by Senator George W. Norris, will be followed by similar projects in other sections of the country.

"The development of this water power and the conservation and wise use in the public interest of all the natural resources of these areas will, it is believed, make for the happiness and well-being of millions of American citizens."

Declaring that, in the past, public resources had been allowed to be exploited for selfish interests, and that shameful waste had taken place, Mr. Ickes said that the Administration was aiming to change all this so far as it could.

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PERMANENTS
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by masters of these arts
Distinctive beauty service that keeps you smartly young.
Consultations without obligation.
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Furniture polish that dries dust free

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Our First Banking Headquarters in 1784

A CHARTER having been granted by the General Court and the necessary capital raised, the directors of the Massachusetts Bank sought suitable banking rooms. Convenience of location then as today was of prime consideration. Accordingly they leased modest quarters in the Manufactory House located on what is today Hamilton Place.

Records of early directors' meetings are colorful. It was a matter of much discussion as to which of the officers should reside in the bank with their families. Colonel Dawes was instructed to have erected in the bank yard a brick kitchen for their use. At the close of each banking day all money was placed in iron chests and the keys turned over to the president for safe keeping. As a further safeguard against fire or theft, Messrs. Breck and Russell were instructed to procure "a midling sized bell" to hang at the bank as an alarm signal.

Banking services and safeguards have broadened and improved in 150 years. But we have sought to keep the same spirited determination to be useful to the community which characterized our ancestor bank in 1784.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

150th Anniversary
1784 * 1934

Boston Council Favors $5,850,000 In PWA Projects

Final Approval Criticized by Two Members as Future Tax Burden

The Boston City Council gave final approval last night to five PWA projects involving $5,850,000. This action by the Council brought criticism from two members. Councilman Henry L. Shattuck annd Clement A. Norton, who said added heavy taxes would result, and at the same time it took another significant step in the transition from CWA to PWA relief.

The Council also gave its approval to the proposal to spend $700,000 for extension of high pressure water mains in Dorchester and Roxbury, but this act will be a mere gesture unless federal agencies authorize the necessary grant, not included in those so far arranged.

The last formal action necessary in finding new jobs for thousands to be let off from the CWA program—approval of the loan agreement between the federal and city governments—is expected to be taken at a special session of the council this afternoon.

The PWA projects approved include: $2,000,000 for a high school in West Roxbury and an intermediate school in South Boston; $1,500,000 for a surgical building at City Hospital; $1,000,000 each for street reconstruction and sewer construction; $350,000 for replacement of water main in Brookline Avenue.

In opposing the loan order Councilmen Shattuck and Norton held that even with the Federal Government advancing 30 per cent of the total as a direct grant, the city would have to find money at some time to repay the remaining 70 per cent, which would be obtained through sale of 4 per cent bonds to the Government.

Visions of His Youth Go On Canvas

Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Robert C. Haun at Work

Left—Artist Works on a Mural Design for South Boston High School. Right—Touching Up Gesso Triptych on Which He Worked Two Years. .

Boston CWA Artist Realizes Dreams Doing New England in Line and Color

New England "Cavalcade" in line and color unrolls upon the canvas of the local artists employed on the CWA public works of art project. Robert C. Haun of Boston fulfills a dream of his boyhood by giving pictorial expression to scenes which fired his youthful fancy as he gazed at dreary wall spaces, during history lessons, at the South Boston High School.

Looking through the centuries at Dorchester Heights it was not the Soldiers' Monument, or the street car line, or the Aquarium that he saw, but General Washington and his army, demanding the evacuation of the British—the landing of rickety shallops, in 1630, with passengers from the Mary and John, which could not get beyond Nantasket, on its voyage to the New World.

The scene is now I and K Streets. The harbor craft are steamers and fishing smacks, motorboats and yachts. Both the old and the new are illustrated in the beautiful, decorative panels on which Mr. Haun is now at work.

He had always yearned to put something of the kind on the old school walls, and his first opportunity came two years ago, when the school engaged him to execute mural paintings on canvas, 15 feet by eight.

Bringing the story of local arts and industries from the time of the founding of the Dorchester Bay Colony up to the present day he adds to his design of the modern harbor an aerial map. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art, where he has also served as instructor, and has many fine mural decorations to his credit in churches, theaters and other public edifices. He has collaborated at times with a former teacher, under whom he studied at the Massachusetts School of Art—Mr. Joseph G. Cowell, who is also a Boston artist included in the CWA group.

Outstanding among Mr. Haun's exhibition pieces is an ecclesiastical triptych in the Italian primitive style. He has, however, excelled the Italian inasmuch as he has built up in gesso not only the ornamental detail of the design, but every major area in this remarkable portrayal of the Annunciation, the Nativity, and the Garden of Gethsemane. It represents two solid years of leisure, every spare moment he could scrape together outside his teaching and studying at school.

When he heard of the CWA project he was so thrilled he couldn't sleep, for immediately he saw the possibilities of this new "patron of the arts." Urgent as the material need was he saw far beyond it to the future outlined by Mr. Francis H. Taylor, chairman for the New England States, who said in his address at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, on Jan. 13:

"The great value of this project, it seems to me, is that it will create in the minds of the municipalities a desire for beautification which may ultimately lead to an increase of steady employment of artists and craftsmen in this country."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

How They Love It!

Well, the Legislature got its teeth into a nice oratorical morsel yesterday when the House received the adverse report of the Ways and Means Committee on the salary restoration bill. It is just such an issue as this that brings out the best in our legislators. "They view with alarm," they "look backward with pride and forward with confidence" and they carry their listeners "from the rock-bound coasts of Maine to the sun-kissed hills of California."

* * *

The salary restoration will came to the house with the general appropriation bill. Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brighton, speaking against restoring salaries warned his colleagues that because of rising commodity prices, increased building costs under the PWA, enhanced institutional costs et cetera, Massachusetts is confronted by the largest budget in its history. He said the estimated expense for 1934 would exceed the revenue by some $19,000,000, and that real estate, the Atlas of the depression, will be called to bear the brunt of wiping out this disparity.

* * *

Overproduction

In few states in the Nation do legislators meet every year as they do in Massachusetts. Every year opposition has developed to annual sessions and efforts have been made to put Massachusetts on a biennial basis. The feeling prevails that meeting of legislators every year for the compensation enjoyed by those on Beacon Hill constitutes a luxury that the State can ill afford. The voters seem willing to plow-under every other year of the legislative crop. Many feel that there has been an overproduction of laws, that the problem is not more but better distribution of these statutes.

* * *

Hence there is great pressure being exerted to have the issue of the biennial session referred to the people at the 1936 state election. The question comes before the Committee on Constitutional Law at the State House next week. It will require the assent of one-fourth of the legislators for two consecutive years to bring the issue to the people. The Massachusetts State Grange is particularly active in promoting the biennial session. A canvass of voters was made by the Grange and the Massachusetts Taxpayers' League for signatures to a petition that the issue go to the people. Needed were 25,000 signatures; obtained were 31,000 without even trying.

* * *

Mayor Capitalizes Economy

Mayor Mansfield has himself withdrawn his order for a new $1,800,000 City Hall. He deliberately relinquished his dream of a glistening new city building rising grandly on the present site on School Street. It was to have been such a place as any Mayor would be happy to come to work in judging from the architects' drawings. But the Mayor paid deference to another bit of architecture, his own campaign promises, which spelled economy with a capital E.

John F. Fitzgerald promptly entered a substitute order, but it is believed the council is hostile to the venture.

* * *

Declaring his conviction that Boston needs the proposed unit for its hospital more than city officials need a new building, Mayor Mansfield said he would approve the $1,500,000 appropriation for the new hospital unit.

R. M. B.

Maine's Silent Quahaugs Await Call to Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TREMONT, Maine, Feb. 27—The quahaug may be but a distant relative of the close-mouthed clam, but he knows how to "shut up." In fact this valuable shellfish can retire into his water-tight overcoat and live in a damp cellar from November to March and come to the table as fresh and sweet as when taken out of the mud.

It is this unusual quality of the quahaug, plentiful along the Maine coast, that has led experts in the field to urge that marine "farmers" in this district make more of their opportunity. The quahaug can be shipped thousands of miles by freight, they point out, and the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains could be made a ready market for the industry.

An Old Penny Turns Up

A penny dated 1814 was found by Mr. John Nichilini while digging a post hole at Chinese Camp, Calif. It is twice as large as the modern penny and on its face are seven stars and an Indian head.

Heralded Arrests For CWA Grafting Awaited by Public

No Indictments Follow Federal Grand Jury Investigation

The smoke of CWA graft and forgery claims beclouding the sky some weeks ago is still but smoke, and not heavy smoke at that. Although more than a week has passed since the Federal Grand Jury was scheduled to hear evidence of a promised sensational nature involving several "prominent" state and Boston politicians, no more has been heard of the case.

It is known that the office of Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, United States District Attorney, was ready to present whatever evidence federal investigators had obtained, and that the Grand Jury met a week ago Thursday. Apparently, however, no evidence sufficient to warrant indictments was offered. The public awaits in vain justification for the noisy heralding of promised scandal.

The latest report of investigators, the results of whose work is said to have been given to Mr. Ford's office, is that evidence of misapplication of CWA funds has been found in Braintree and that another "prominent" politician—this time he is from Quincy—is involved.

Meanwhile the CWA continues operations under orders for a progressive reduction of its working force, with the possibility that an increasing number in Massachusetts may find themselves out of work before the PWA and industry in general is able to absorb them.

Boston Snapshots

School on Wheels—On Track 21 in the North Station there stands a lonely and unpretentious car. It looks like the dining car which it once was. But its interior is a surprise, for now instead of providing food for passengers, it is equipped to impart instruction to engineers and firemen of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Its walls are lined with aluminum painted brake mechanisms, with here and there various valves and pumps cut open for inspection of working parts. Two lines of folding chairs face one end of the car, where is a replica of the inside of a locomotive cab, complete with fire door mechanism, air brake valves, steam pipes, throttle and an array of indicators.

* * *

Here Raymon d C. Cousins, supervisor of train control, provides instruction in new equipment and gives the tests required in operation of braking and other devices. Within the car is the equivalent of the entire air-brake machinery of a good-sized freight train. Valves operated by the instructor produce the effect of broken pipes and the engineer must prove that he can handle any emergency of this kind.

A stereopticon at the back of the car is provided with slides showing the details of all the machinery used in a modern locomotive, including the electric signal indicators which make safe operation possible even in blinding snow storms.

Part of the car contains a cozy little apartment, with kitchenette, and other "modern conveniences" for the use of Mr. Cousins when he is giving instruction and tests on other divisions of the road.

* * *

When the car was opened to the public for several days, 1730 visitors went through it.

Mr. Cousins was particularly interested in the attention given to details of safety equipment by women. Many of them, like railroad-loving boys, asked thoroughly technical questions.

* * *

International Spirit—In these days of international stress it was encouraging to see two M. I. T. students laboring in the cause of internationalism at the Boston Garden during the recent tennis matches. They spent the whole evening—four hours—in struggling with what was apparently a French dictionary. Now and then they would burst out with cries of "Joli!" or "Bravo!" which brought pleased glances from the French players.

* * *

Pre-Confederation Canada—Speaking of M. I. T. and international interest we learn that there are 131 foreign students in the institute now, representing 38 different countries. One Boston paper, in commenting on this, viewed Canada in the light of pre-confederation days, half a century or so ago, before the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were united in the Dominion. Said this paper: "Canade with 32 men, China with 22 and Cuba with 10, lead the list. . . . Next in order are British Columbia. . . . Nova Scotia. . . ."

* * *

"Way Down South"—One commuter who rides into Boston each day on the New Haven line, feels that advertisers are "rubbing it in" a little too much in these days of snow-banked streets and muffled ears. Struggling to the station through deep drifts the other day he was faced by a brilliantly colored poster praising the sunny climate of Florida in the warmest possible terms and recommending immediate departure for that state.

In the train he opened his newspaper. Pictured in attitudes of joyful abandon he saw a group of Florida-bound travelers on board ship. Finally, glancing up in the street car on which he completes the morning journey, he saw a persuasive invitation to stay at any one of a chain of Florida hotels—while on a passing billboard he read "Buy your luggage for Florida here!"

* * *

Stepping out into the snow, tightening his muffler and thrusting his hands into his overcoat pockets, he set his face against the wind and walked on to work.

Quincy Court Free Of Crimes for Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 27—Eastern Norfolk County woke up this morning with a crime record as pure as the new-fallen snow. In the last 24 hours not a single arrest for any crime whatsoever has been made. And that's a record, in the opinion of the Quincy District Court attachés, who cannot remember such a situation occurring before.

Not that the policemen hibernated yesterday. Never that. They pounded their beats as usual, braving the storm like their fellow workers. One thing is sure. No motorist could speed along the highways and be arrested for over-rapid travel.

The nearest to this perfect record that court officers can remember is one established six months ago, when only two arrests were made, both by the same officer. Ordinarily 10 to 15 arrests are considered a low record. The importance of the mark is revealed by the approximate population of the county which runs between 140,000 and 150,000 in habitants. The county embraces Quincy, Milton, Braintree, Weymouth, Cohasset, Holbrook and Randolph. The presiding judge is Mr. Kenneth Nash.

'Traffic Lights On 'Strike'

Motorists, don't depend upon green traffic lights to give you a through way today. This warning was sounded by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, which announced that the storm has played tricks on the signal lights. In some places the lights often do not change. Therefore motorists are warned to approach all intersections with extreme caution.

Boston Art Notes

Paul Lameyer

Etchings by Mr. Paul Lameyer are on view at Forster Brothers in Park Square. The artist is an architect by profession and like a good many colleagues has devoted some time to print-making. There seems to be a particular attraction to aquaforte among architects.

Maritime subjects suit Mr. Lameyer most—boatbuilder's yards, piers and fishing boats. He achieves the individual characteristics of the water, the craft and attendant details. His eye does not dwell too literally upon the details.

Other subjects are those of Venice, in which ancient edifices are portrayed once more in their elegance. The artist performs with decisiveness and feeling. His line is clearly differentiated, well distributed and skillfully modulated to serve his purpose.

Architects' Shop

Architects in ensemble exhibit at the shop which has been opened for their benefit at 19 Bromfield Street. Their versatility in handicraft may be noted in wood carving, textiles, weaving, prints and crocheting.

Of special interest to us was the water color exposition which has been hung informally. The modest prices are an indication of the eagerness to sell. There are in addition colored wood-block prints, boldly patterned and vividly colored.

The aquarelles are generally fashioned impressionistically. As one might expect from architects, in odd moments of painting, they are not rigid, solid, mathematically sound works. They swing to a contrasting mode, signalized by casual, veiled performance. Architects are like business men who paint; they seek the restful, and turn their backs upon the ponderous problems of picture making.

D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Bethany Congregational Church, Coddington Street, near City Square, Quincy, 8.

Theaters

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in this revival of a play done in the conventional Chinese manner. Arthur Shaw, as the Property Man, contributes plenty of comedy. 8:30.

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Beverly Bayne and Herbert Rawlinsons in J. B. Priestley's "all-talking" play, in which the characters cover important events in their lives in the course of conversation. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert as a newspaper man and the spoiled daughter of a millionaire, who meet on a cross-country bus. Many amusing situations. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"I Believed in You," with John Boles, Rosemary Ames and Victor Jory. Miss Ames, a new star, makes her screen bow in an "above-the-average" picture. On the stage, Meyer Davis and a 25-piece orchestra, and Gregory Ratoff. 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:25, 7:30, 10:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"No More Women," with Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe vying for the favors of Sally Blane—even when wearing diving suits at the bottom of the sea. Fenway at 12:55, 3:34, 6:13, 8:52. Paramount at 10:13 a. m., 1:05, 3:59, 6:52, 9:45.

STATE—Anna Sten, the newly imported Russian star, in "Nana," a film based on Emile Zola's novel, but very loosely following the original. 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:40.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Mr. Skitch." 2:39, 5:33, 8:27.

METROPOLITAN—George Raft and Carole Lombard in "Bolero." Miriam Hopkins on the stage in a sketch from Schnitzler's "Affairs of Anatol." Also revue, "In Dutch." 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:42, 7:40, 10:19.

FINE ARTS—"M." Fritz Lang's beautifully photographed, directed and acted German film—with story based on horror. Also "Mt. Everest Expedition," containing many striking views of the grandeur of the Himalayas. 1:30, 4:25, 7:, 9:30.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—Will James' "Smoky." A story of a horse. Modern at 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Scollay at 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Oswald the Rabbit, cartoon, shows Hansel and Gretel in the Candy House; short "western"; Jack Denny's band; Jimmy Gleason comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Chicago. 8:30.

Other Events

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Carl Buschmann lectures on "Africa." Bates Hall, 312 Huntington Avenue. Preceded by 30 minutes of band music. 7:30.

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION—Meets in Robert Gould Shaw School Hall. 8.

"SOVIET CULTURE"—A lecture in the "Russian Drama" series by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, Harvard Hall, Room 6, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8.

TOMORROW

FRENCH LECTURE—"A Trip to the Orient." Film. "Singapore." Open free to the public. Berlitz School, 140 Newbury Street. 4.

ART APPRECIATION COURSE—"Colonial Silver and Its Makers." Lecture by Frederick B. Robinson of Fogg Art Museum. In Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, 10 Somerset Street. Free tickets at public libraries and Room 217, State House. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Oriental Art IV," Mrs. Tomita. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Prof. Alden G. Alley, of Dana College, Newark, N. J., speaks on "Danger Spots in Europe." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION—Lewis Rex Miller, former Paris and Geneva correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and now editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, will speak on "Our New Magazine Section." Other speakers include Fred J. McLaughlin, president of the Boston Press Club; James W. Reardon, associate editor of the Sunday Advertiser; Travis Ingham, Boston Herald Roving Reporter; Richard Sears of Pathe News, and Dr. Albert Diffenbach of the Boston Transcript. Hotel Statler. 3.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	"Cross of Peace,"	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	speakers' program	popular program.	Madison Ensemble.
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Nursery Rhymes..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	The Tattered Man	Local dance music.	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Addresses from Na-	Evening Tattler...	Reports; news....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	tional Education Asn.	"Gene and Glenn"	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; soloist.....	vocal program.	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs; music.	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Book Review.....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Financial Problems	"Billy Bachelor"..	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	of New York City"...	After Dinner Revue	James Roosevelt...	Studio recital.....
7:45	Becker dog story....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk..
8:00	Crime Clues: Serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little; orch..	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story.....	chestra; soloist..	Edwin C. Hill.....	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series.....	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	sicians' Local No.
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra.....	Fray-Braggiotti ...	9 Concert Orch...
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Master of Mystery
9:15	with Edgar Guest...	his orchestra.....	Ruth Etting; orch.	sketch .....
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	"St. Louis Blues,"	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch ..	dramatic sketch..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Medal presentation to	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Or-	Ted Hanson and
10:15	Dr. Walter Damrosch	Parker; sketch....	chestra; soloists..	his orchestra.....
10:30	Buccaneers Quartet...	Madam Sylvia.....	Camera Man talk.	Air Mail talk.....
10:45	News flashes.....	Studio soloist.....	Reports; news....	Harlem Serenade..
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news....	Charles Hector &	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	Local dance music....	Morey Pearl and	his orchestra.....	News Service .....
11:30	Richard Himber and	his orchestra.....	Ozzie Nelson and	Local dance music.
11:45	his orchestra.....	NBC dance music..	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Constance Bennett, interviewed by Louella Parsons; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Brainard C. Wallace, chairman, Ipswich.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature period.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music": Harvey Hays, narrator; vocal soloists.
3:30 WAAB, "Military Drill," Boston School Committee talk.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, National Education Association convention program; speakers.
4:30 WNAC, Clark University Glee Club of Worcester.
4:45 WEEI, Folk Music of the South, direction of John Powell, composer.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:15 WBZ, Coronation ceremony of Henry Pu Yi as Emperor of Manchoukuo, from Hsinking, Manchuria.
6:00 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "30,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue: players; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Ted Fiorito's Orchestra; Dick Powell; female trio; soloists.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7," dramatic sketch based on secret service activities.
10:30 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz presents; soloist; mixed chorus; orchestra.

Lord Marley, in Boston, Pleads for Hitler Exiles

Wars never solve anything, according to Lord Marley. They only increase the number and seriousness of problems to be settled later.

Lord Marley, in Boston to plead the cause of refugees from the National Socialist regime in Germany, is Chief Opposition Whip in the British House of Lords. Jews are not the only victims of the Hitler party, he pointed out last night at a banquet at the Repertory Theater. "Of all who suffer from the attempt of the National Socialists to wipe out, one by one, every group and party in opposition to them," he said, "only one in 10 is a Jew. However, of the 75,000 refugees who have managed to escape from Germany about 70 per cent are Jews."

President of Harvard Granted Office Aide

To permit the president of Harvard University to devote his time more exclusively to academic duties the office of financial vice-president has been established with Mr. John Wilber Lowes, former deputy treasurer of the university, the first incumbent.

Dr. Clarence Henry Haring, professor of Latin-American history and economics, was announced today as master of Dunster House to succeed Dr. Chester N. Greenough, professor of English, who has resigned. Professor Haring graduated from Harvard College in 1907. He was a Rhodes Scholar from Massachusetts at Oxford University from 1907 until 1910 and in 1923 came to Harvard from Yale to take the chair of Latin-American history.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair with rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight near zero; moderate to fresh northwest to west winds.

Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with rising temperature.

All the Rest of New England States: Fair and somewhat colder; Wednesday fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds tonight, shifting to westerly Wednesday, and weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	8	23	New Orleans	32	44
Bermuda	66	68	New York	10	24
Chicago	4	12	Norfolk, Va.	16	32
Denver	36	38	Philadelphia	18	24
Helena, Mont.	22	22	St. Louis	4	14
Jacksonville	54	70	St. Paul	0	10
Kansas City	-12	10	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	54	58	Washington	8	28
Miami, Fla.	62	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 27.
B—Maximum Feb. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:21 p. m., Wednesday 10:32 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

Boston-New York
$2 NBS
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street
Boston
Hancock 7397
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Important Notice
The readers of The Christian Science Monitor in the
NEWTONS
will be interested to know that we are opening a branch store at
320 WALNUT STREET
NEWTONVILLE
On Thursday, March 1, at 3 P. M.
Faneuil Fruit Exchange
259 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
1940 Beacon Street, Brookline

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins
MAR. 10

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston

Millinery Second Floor

The Debonair Derby
adds tiny French Flowers to make it alluringly Feminine
$15
It's a perfect Spring hat for the young matron! Definitely flattering in its clever lines. Strictly new in the slant of the crown . . . the turn of the brim . . . and its gay French accent of flowers. Made of fine, soft Cascade straw.

Winter's on its good behavior
AT CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ALL the sun's warmth does *not* go south of the Mason-Dixon when winter comes along. On our broad Ocean Decks we have proof that a lot of it lingers here throughout the season.

Aside from the golf, riding, and countless other resort attractions, the hotels offer an abundance of rest and amusement. Squash courts. Game rooms. Dances, music and varied entertainments. Come to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall and see for yourself how delightful March can be. *Christian Science church in our block.*
MODERATE DAILY RATES NOW IN EFFECT
Per person (2 in a room, with bath)
In CHALFONTE . . . . $6 to $9
In HADDON HALL . . $7 to $11
Meals included. Also European Plan.
Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Winter Fashions Keep Up Average Down the Years

It May Seem Different but Storms and Drifts Are Much the Same

Old Man Winter is certainly asserting his rights this season and giving to our eastern section of the country a real "old-fashioned cold and snowy season."

This will offset the feeling, gradually strengthening in the community, that the winter season is becoming milder and its old severity has gone for good. Scenes with a snow-bound grist mill, drifts covering the ground and traffic maintained only under difficulties, are, in popular opinion, matters of the past.

But a February, with a zero temperature almost every night and the present storm, which has piled a foot or so of snow on top of the precipitation of last week, which in itself was a serious handicap to transportation, will do much toward establishing the fact of little permanent change in the winter seasons.

School Days in 1867

Storms like the present one have been notable in the past. In the winter of 1867 there was a fall of snow comparable with that of today, and the English High School boys, who in those days walked from the school in Bedford Street to their homes in the South End, West End or South Boston, had really a serious tussle as the storm made its grand finish in the early afternoon. So important was this in the lives of the young people of the day that even now it is generally a topic to be discussed at the meetings of the school associations.

In the eighties there was sufficient snow in the vicinity of Boston for the Appalachian Mountain Club to place its snowshoe section on a firm basis and prepare it for the splendid work in the mountains that has been the foundation for carnivals and snow trains ever since. In the far-away White Mountains the level fall and drifts were no higher than what one sees throughout New England and the Middle West at the present time.

Keeps to Average Precipitation

It is natural to expect some variations in the weather, as there are throughout all nature, and the existing trend or perhaps purely local conditions oftentimes will help establish popular opinion. But it is true, nevertheless, that the annual precipitation does not permanently change to any considerable extent, and the average annual temperature remains about the same.

There was a wave of opinion on weather changing in New England more than a century ago, and when the people of New Haven established the Connecticut Academy of Science, one of the questions for it to discuss was, it is said, "Is our weather changing?"

After due consideration the academy reported that there had been no permanent change. Such discussions in all branches of matters concerning methods of living have been in all historical time, but the good old world and the people living in it experience little departure from established standard conditions.

Worcester Shoe Firm Loses Income Tax Appeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals has overruled the petition of the Heywood Boot & Shoe Company of Worcester, Mass., for a redetermination of an income tax claim of $16,253 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1926.

In denying the petition the board upheld the Bureau of Internal Revenue in disallowing as necessary expenses extra salaries totaling $125,000, voted the three principal officials for the previous year by the board of directors. The decision pointed out the three had already drawn fixed salaries totaling $46,100.

Food for Nantucket by Plane

With the Nantucket-Woods Hole boat frozen in, cutting off the regular source of supplies for the island, the First National Stores has arranged resumption of air service to carry food to the community. A plane, piloted by Lieut. Crocker Snow, will take off at the East Boston Airport this afternoon with butter, potatoes, sugar and 1000 pounds of bread. The First National Stores reported Nantucket has been without fresh bread since Friday.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

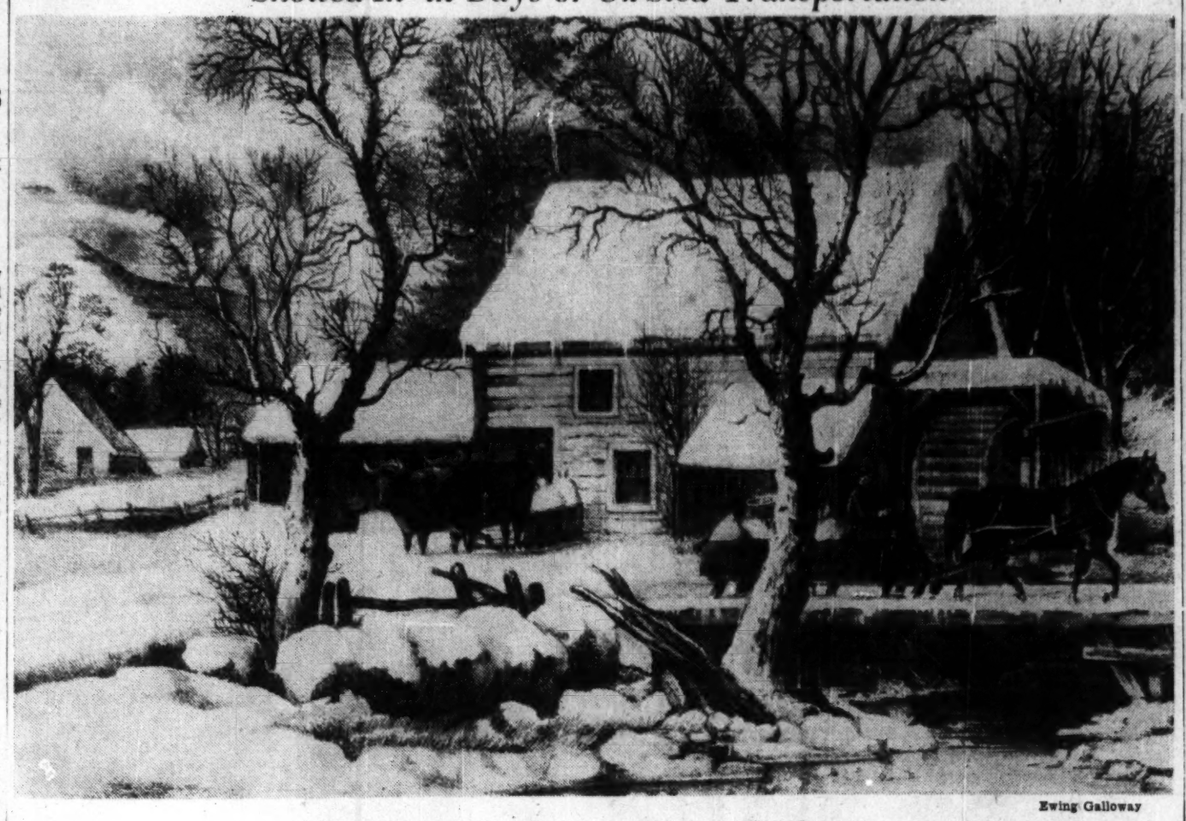
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure!

For over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy which makes their name a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous specifics guarantee refund of complete money of purchase should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.

Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes

IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

'Snowed-In' in Days of Ox-Sled Transportation



Ewing Galloway

This Grist Mill Scene Is From a Currier & Ives Print

Industry's Bonus System Revealed By Questionnaire

Federal Trade Commission Defied by Four, but 900 Made Returns

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — The first section of a general survey into big salaries and bonuses paid leaders of American business has been presented to the Senate by the Federal Trade Commission, together with announcement that a few of the companies concerned had defied the commission's authority.

The figures, in so far as revealed, showed in many instances large salaries in the boom days of 1929, in addition to lucrative bonuses, which tapered off in the slump period that followed.

Denial of the Trade Commission's legal right to inquire into the compensation paid by private companies was made by four big concerns, General Aviation Corporation, American Can Company, General Motors and Studebaker, while 19 other companies simply refused or failed to report.

All told, answers to the questionnaire on executive compensation were received from 900-odd corporations covered by the survey, all of which had capital or assets of more than $1,000,00, and engaged in interstate commerce.

Some High Spots

As a good indication of the way inflated salaries have come down, Mr. Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, got a bonus of $1,623,753 in 1929 and a salary of only $12,000. In 1932, he received a salary of $183,000, but no bonus.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the same corporation, on the other hand, got $150,000 salary in 1929 and $250,000 salary in 1932, but no bonus in either year.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, got a salary of $100,000 in 1929, plus a bonus of $109,361; in 1932 his salary was increased to $192,578 and his bonus was only $4625.

Mr. Harvey S. Firestone had his salary of $100,000 in 1929 cut to $64,800 in 1932.

Mr. Nicholas M. Schenk, motion picture magnate, head of Loew's, Inc., received a $92,000 salary in 1929, plus $270,202 bonus; but in 1932 had been cut to $87,725 in salary and $133,328 bonus.

The record shows that the bonus system in the boom years frequently was far greater than the total of salaries paid the executive group. For example, in the American Tocaggo Company, Mr. G. W. Hill, who got $787,000 as president and director as total salaries in the period 1928 to 1933, inclusive, also received in the five years 1928 to 1932, a total of $3,181,120 in other compensation, chiefly bonuses.

Following are additional reports:

Anaconda Copper Co., C. F. Kelley, pres.—1929, $345,000, bonus, $3610; 1932, $249,232, bonus, $3438.

Coca-Cola Company, R. W. Woodruff, pres.—1929, $100,000, bonus, $60,000; 1932, $120,000, bonus, none.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Lammot du Pont, pres.—1929, $99,999, bonus, $600; 1932, $84,750, bonus, $240.

Eastman Kodak Co., William G. Stuber, pres.—1929, $100,000, bonus, $14,425; 1932, $94,615, bonus, $16,875.

General Foods Corp., C. M. Chester, pres.—1929, $75,000, bonus, $131,324; 1932, $69,375, bonus, $1320.

Hupp Motor Car Corp., Dubois Young, pres.—1929, $150,000, bonus, $75,000; 1932, $139,583, bonus, none.

Hudson Motorcar Corp., W. J. McAneeny, pres.—1929, $125,000, bonus, none; 1932, $87,376, bonus, none.

International Harvester Co., Alexander Legge, pres.—1929, $50,000, bonus, $362,860; 1932, $66,053, bonus, $795.

Montgomery Ward & Co., George B. Everitt, pres.—1929, $87,499, bonus, $343,375; 1932, none, bonus, none. Sewell L. Avery, pres.—1929, none, bonus, none; 1932, $99,999, bonus, none.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., R. E. Wood, pres.—1929, $100,320, bonus, $150,000; 1932, $80,688, bonus, none.

Standard Oil of N. J., W. C. Teagle, pres.—1929, $125,000, bonus, none; 1932, $73,295, bonus, none. W. B. Hunt, vice-pres.—1929, $100,000, bonus, $93,214; 1932, $105,000, bonus, none. J. A. Moffett, vice-pres.—1929, $100,000, bonus, $93,214; 1932, $105,000, bonus, none.

Socony-Vacuum Corporation, H. L. Pratt, chm.—1929, $120,000, bonus, none; 1932, $126,667, bonus, none.

Texas Corporation, R. C. Holmes, pres.—1929, $100,000, bonus, $96,400; 1932, $48,700, bonus, none.

United Aircraft Corporation, F. B. Rentschler, pres.—1919, $100,000, bonus $320,664; 1932, $192,500, bonus $1290.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., H. A. Jackson, pres.—1929, $12,000; bonus $72,900; 1932, $10,400; bonus, none.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Charles S. Pearce, pres.—1929, $60,000; bonus, $60,000; 1932, $60,000; bonus, none.

Electric Bond and Share Co. Group. C. E. Groesbeck, pres.—1929, $106,250; bonus, $131,780; 1932, $102,500; bonus, $1750.

Electric Bond and Share Co. Group. C. E. Mitchell, chairman—1929, $125,000; bonus, $126,810; 1932, $107,000; bonus, $1990.

Columbia Gas & Elec. Corp., F. O. Gossler, pres.—1929, $99,999; bonus, $151,335; 1932, $94,999; bonus, $1562.

Commercial Solvents Corp., W. D. Tichenor, pres.—1929, $50,000; bonus, $35,700, 1932, $50,000; bonus, $890.

Consolidated Oil Corp., H. F. Sinclair, chairman—1929, $80,000, bonus, $376; 1932, $107,387; bonus, $399.

Consolidated Oil Corp., E. W. Sinclair, pres.—1929, $80,000, bonus, none; 1932, $70,800, bonus, none.

Continental Oil Co., Dan Moran, pres.—1929, $100,000, bonus, none; 1932, $100,000, bonus, none.

Continental Can Co., C. C. Conway, pres.—1929, $60,000, bonus, $13,000; 1932, $62,910, bonus, $32,081.

The Borden Co., Arthur W. Milburn, pres.—1929, $110,000, bonus, $50,700; 1932, $108,350, bonus, none.

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co., James Mack Naughton, pres.—1929, $60,000, bonus, none; 1932, $27,600, bonus, none.

Ontario Boy Scouts Increase by 877 in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Increase in membership of 877 was shown in the Boy Scouts in Ontario for 1933, making a total membership on Oct. 31, 1933, of 24,753 all ranks, according to the report of Mr. F. C. Irwin, assistant provincial commissioner, at the recent annual meeting. Progress in different branches of the association was noted. During the three days that 91 Scouts and leaders were in attendance at the Forestry Demonstration Camp at Angus, Ontario, they planted another 51,000 trees in the "Boy Scout Forest," bringing the total to approximately 250,000.

Eighteen awards were made to Ontario Scouts who saved other persons from serious injury or possible death.

Dr. C. T. Currelly, curator of the Royal Ontario Museum, stressed the important work of Scout leaders in forming the character of the men of the future.

January Pay Line One-Sixth Longer In Massachusetts

Massachusetts industries shoved one-third more money through pay windows in January, 1934, than in the same month last year. And the line of persons waiting to take those checks was longer this year by one-sixth.

In registering this gain, the State Department of Labor and Industries in its monthly report shows, Massachusetts demonstrated "when a decrease isn't a decrease." For the employment figure for January this year actually is 0.9 per cent lower than in December, 1933.

But the records show that for eight prior years the average of the December-to-January employment changes was a decrease of 2 per cent.

The January, 1933, to January, 1934, employment increase was, to be exact, 17.9 per cent, while the pay roll jump was 33.8 per cent. The seasonal drop between December and January this winter, then, actually indicated an improvement.

Seasonal factors influenced varying changes in individual industries, the boot and shoe trade showing sizable gains. In the others the shifts were of less importance.

Christian Science Period Given by Radio Chain

Mr. William Wallace Porter, Christian Science Committee on Publication for New York, will conduct the second Christian Science period in the Columbia Church of the Air from New York City on Sunday, March 4, at 1 p. m., eastern standard time, over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Porter will speak on the subject of "Christian Science—The Answer to Blind Force."

Several selections will be sung by Carrie S. Hirsch, accompanied by a string quartet.

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport

Exclusive Fashions
Home Furnishings and Furniture

Visit the Delightful
RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

Colonial Town Fathers Fixed Price of Bread

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 27 (AP)—This business of price fixing, which is so widely used today under various federal codes, isn't so new as it might seem.

A little manual for town officers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, published back in 1791, relates among other things just how the weight of a loaf of bread and fixed prices are determined, "making reasonable allowances to bakers for their charges, pains and livelihood." Maine was then a part of the commonwealth. At least once a month, according to "the Town Officer" compiled by Samuel Freeman Esq., the selectmen were to gather, ascertain and appoint the "assize and weight" of bread, "having respect to the price" of the ingredients and the profit of the baker. The manual was discovered in the mass of old documents by Mrs. Martha W. Howe recently.

Millar Quits N. Y. Church Post

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Dr. William B. Millar, who organized the army and navy department of the Y. M. C. A, has announced his forthcoming resignation as general secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. He has held the post since 1921.

Theater Murder In Lynn Laid To Needham Robbers

Mistaken Identity Alleged for Two Men Now on Trial in Case

The three men charged with the Needham bank murder are responsible for the Lynn theater murder and holdup Jan. 2, and not the two men on trial in Salem Superior Court.

This is the opinion reached today by state police officials with the uncovering of further evidence following the arrest of the two Millen brothers and their partner Abe Faber.

The discovery brought a dramatic halt to the proceedings in the Salem court where Clement Molway and Louis Berrett, Boston taxi drivers, are on trial for their lives, charged with the murder of a theater employee in Lynn early this year.

Meanwhile Abe Faber, who is being held in Dedham Jail, is said to have confessed to Thomas J. Godley, chief of police of Fitchburg, that he and the Millen brothers killed Ernest W. Clark, sporting goods salesman. Clark was shot down in the street on Dec. 11.

Although a postponement of the Salem case was ordered until 4 o'clock today, reports spread about the court house that at that time, the State's case against Molway and Berrett would be dismissed.

Such an unfoldment would mark probably the most amazing case of mistaken identity in the history of Massachusetts courts. For no less than eight witnesses have testified for the prosecution that the defendants were the men who robbed the Paramount Theater in Lynn and killed an usher there.

Although Irving and Murton Millen are still in New York fighting extradition proceedings, efforts to subject Abe Faber to the scrutiny of the eight witnesses for the State in the Salem trial were planned today. State police said the witnesses would be taken to Dedham Jail in an attempt to identify Faber.

In order to speed the wheels of justice, trigged by legal technicalities which will prevent the extradition of the Millens before Monday the Salem witnesses may be taken to New York to view the Millens.

New Rioting in Paris Causes One Fatality

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—One Communist was slain and three were injured when rioting broke out again in Paris today. A series of midnight street battles ensued when Nationalists held a meeting in the Belleville district—the Communist stronghold.

Detaching themselves from the Nationalists, 200 Communists attempted to raise street barricades such as those thrown up during the recent anti-government demonstrations. Shots were exchanged between police and the rioters before the Communists finally were dispersed. Eight were arrested.

New York Digs Out Of Heavy Snowfall In 36-Hour Storm

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—An army of 40,000 men with shovels, the largest snow-fighting force ever mobilized here, is hard at work today digging the city out from under a nine-inch snow blanket which enveloped it during a 36-hour storm that continued almost until this morning.

A brisk nor'easter that swept the falling snow into deep drifts in rural and suburban areas also complicated the city's problem of keeping warm. With a coal shortage in sight, and fuel supply which 8000 families have been getting from police stations exhausted, the companies found it impossible to get coal into the city. The coal freezes in trains and barges when the temperature hovers around zero and the strong wind makes it impossible to tow the barges.

This February, with three snowfalls each exceeding nine inches, has made itself a place in weather annals, workers at the weather bureau having had to dig back into their records for 40 years to find its equal. On Feb. 1, there was a 9.6-inch fall of snow; last week the snowfall was 9.2 inches and the storm ending this morning brought another 9.2 inches of snow to the city—a total of about 29 inches for the month. In February, 1894, 37.9 inches of snow fell.

Mother's Day to Have Special Stamp Issue

Observance of Mother's Day this year will be marked by a special stamp issue, it was learned here today from Representative John W. McCormack (D.) of Massachusetts. The Representative obtained this information from Mr. C. B. Ellenberg, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. McCormack has vigorously supported the stamp issue proposal made by the Gold Star Mothers Association of America. Mother's Day in May marks the twentieth anniversary of its establishment by President Wilson.

Du Ponts Head Toward Home

PARA, Brazil, Feb. 27 (AP)—Richard du Pont, American sportsman, and his sister Alice, abandoned their projected flight to Buenos Aires today and departed in their plane for Miami by way of the Guianas, Trinidad and the Antilles.

FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6d and 9d BOTTLES

Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.

If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.

Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd., Selby, Eng. Established 1825

Siesta Craftsmanship

well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture.
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
85, Northumberland Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Since 1847 the standard of furniture quality

CLEANLINESS OF SILVER

used for the table is essential. Goddard's Plate Powder produces a clear polish and leaves the silver perfectly clean.

Goddard's Plate Powder

Manufactured by J. Goddard & Sons Leicester, England.
Stocked by Lewis & Conger and Charles & Co., of New York—and S. S. Pierce Co., Boston.

Kendals

Dressmaking Salon

THE Salon is now one of the most up-to-date in the North of England, and here the most discriminating may have their requirements carried out with the utmost confidence. The early Spring Styles are now being introduced.

DRESSMAKING SALON — FIRST FLOOR

Kendal Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.

For *Quality* in

Millinery
Gowns
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GLOVES HOSIERY
CHILDREN'S WEAR

George Field's
TEL. 3520

WHY NOT LIVE DOWN IN DEVON

OR ON THE LOVELY CORNISH COAST?

Readers of the Monitor, who can choose to live where they will, who enjoy stronger sunshine, fragrant air, lovely gardens and sub-tropical flowers should send for this photogravure folder free. If you are retiring to the Country here is an idea.

There are five entrancing Estates by Sea Coast and River, exquisite views and a choice of modern labour-saving homes with scientific equipment, electricity, gas, heating and mains water systems, at prices from £695 to £1,650 Freeholds or on easy terms, free legal conveyance.

Many houses within easy distance of Church and Reading Rooms.

There is DITTISHAM COURT GUEST HOUSE on River Dart, modest Tariff, for those exploring this charming vicinage.

Send for folder post free.

C

STAVERTON BUILDERS LTD
STAVERTON South DEVON

RATIONAL TAILORING

50/- NO EXTRAS

Frankly I was AMAZED!

MR. CURTISS: For fifty shillings, Sir Arthur? But it's *incredible!*

SIR ARTHUR: No, only logical. You see, we've all of us accepted the modern idea—the idea of large scale production—in everything else we buy; but we men are so deucedly conservative about anything to do with our clothes, that we're only just beginning to drop a few doubtful prejudices and see the commonsense of 'Rational Tailoring.'

MR. CURTISS: But, on the other hand, you'll admit it was about time the tailoring trade put their house in order—by bringing their standards *up* as well as getting prices *down*.

SIR ARTHUR: Yes, yes! And that's precisely the reason for The Fifty Shilling Tailors' wonderful success. That's why they lead the whole field—for men like you and me.

MR. CURTISS: Nevertheless, there still is, I think, one serious doubt—the danger of losing individual and personal treatment—so important in clothes.

SIR ARTHUR: Ah! my dear Sir, don't you confuse 'Rationalisation' with 'Standardisation.' The terms are not at all synonymous. I, with my inquisitive mind, made quite sure of all that before I was even measured for a suit from them. I assure you, in all the operations of cutting and fitting, you get just the same care and individual handling as you and I are accustomed to. All your little personal foibles—such as an extra pocket here, or a touch about the waistcoat there—are perfectly well understood.

OVER 200 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

FOR PATTERNS WRITE TO
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LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS

Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

Home Building and Gardening

The Roof Over Your Head

Points on Gutters, Flashing, Nails and Paint

By Dorothy Stacey Brown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ECONOMIZE on the first cost of a roof by buying cheap materials is one of the worst mistakes which can be made by the householder who is building or remodeling. Even if he decides on a roof of one of the less expensive materials, the small but important details—the flashings, gutters, valleys and leaders—should be the best obtainable, for they protect the weakest points where the endless attacks of the weather are most likely to break down the defenses of the house.

Since almost nine out of every ten roof-leaks are due to defective flashing, this part of the work requires the most careful attention. Flashing is the extra protection of metal or some other material which is put on wherever pipes or chimneys pass through, at all angles, and at every point where the roof comes in contact with masonry. The most permanent flashings are of copper, which is practically indestructible, and their use is an excellent safeguard against the weather and the need of difficult and costly renewal. Sheet metal or felt are sometimes used, especially for the point where a flat roof meets a parapet wall, and asphalt-saturated felt shingling is often used when the roof is of this material. Any of these are satisfactory when well laid and if they are sufficiently generous in size to extend well up under the roofing and over the walls, so that no accumulation of snow can cause moisture to penetrate. It is important that the material used should be flexible enough to bend around corners without cracking; this, of course, is the advantage of a metal, but in the lower price range there is a new asphalt-saturated felt with a cellulose base which has been demonstrated to have very satisfactory flexibility and strength for this purpose.

Copper Is Best Choice

Gutters are in general of two types—those which are built as a part of the roof and flashed into its covering, and those who hang below it. The old box type of gutter was often of wood, lined with metal, and being built into the roof was very difficult and expensive to repair or replace; the hanging gutter, being attached by metal supports, can be worked on without any disturbance or tearing up of the actual roof, and has proved so practical that it is used on most new houses today. Copper is the best choice for a permanent job, and while the initial cost is a little more than for a less durable metal, it means much less money spent in the end. But be sure to specify that the hangers and rings of the gutter and leaders must also be of copper, for cases have been known where a good copper gutter was hung with a material which soon began to rust with exposure, causing it to break away from the roof while the gutter itself was still in perfect condition. If, however, you live in an old house with wooden gutters, these can be kept in good condition by frequent inspection and attention to defects as soon as they appear, and even quite bad leaks may be repaired by an expert use of asphalt roll roofing and roof cement.

The long pipes known as leaders which conduct the water from the eaves to the ground have a heavy responsibility in protecting our walls from dampness. If they are to do their duty properly, the gutters must be pitched to drain freely into them, and the top of the pipe must be protected by a wire strainer cap, if there is any danger of the accumulation of dead leaves choking it and making it useless in autumn rains. Ice is their worst enemy, and to guard against freezing and splitting it is well to have leaders of corrugated metal which will expand without damage in case of need. And if you wish to avoid a wet cellar, have them drain into dry wells at a good distance from the foundation of the house.

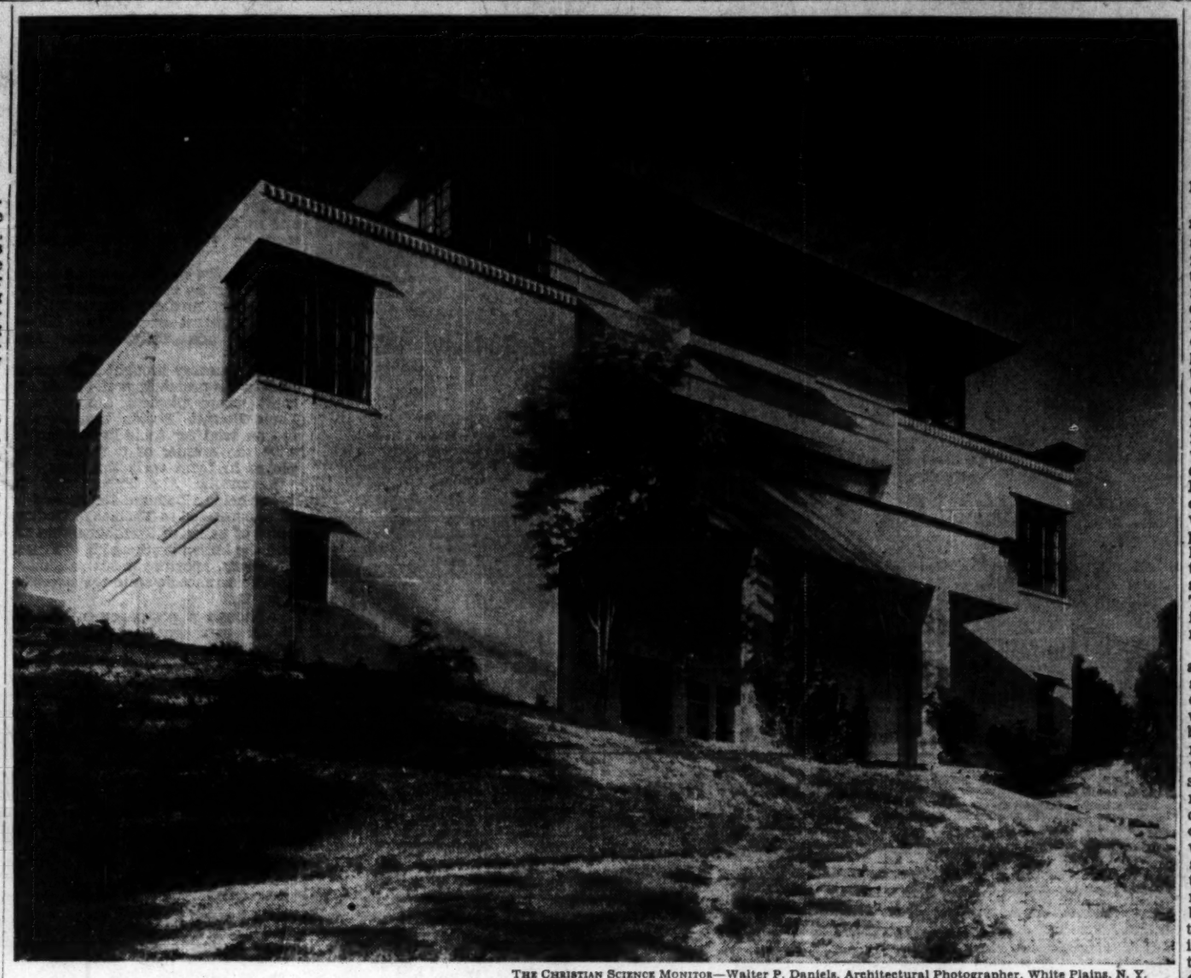
No roof is stronger than its nails, and unless they will stand the assaults of the weather, the finest and most costly roofing materials are wasted. The important thing is that they should be noncorrosive metal, either copper, copper-clad or galvanized, and of the right length for the work they are to do. For example, when asphalt or asbestos shingles are laid over an old wood shingle roof—a method which saves labor costs, a great deal of dirt in tearing off the old roof, and provides excellent insulation—a particularly long nail is needed to pierce the old shingles and attach the new roof firmly to the sheathing beneath.

Every Five Years

Paint can play an important part in lengthening the life of a roof, particularly one of wood shingles. A good stain will color the wood without hiding the grain which gives a shingle roof so much of its charm, and should contain oils and creosote which penetrate and preserve it; such a treatment is particularly necessary in southern districts where wood-boring insects are a menace. Of course one application cannot be expected to last indefinitely, and to be efficient the stain should be renewed at least every five years.

To be permanent and satisfactory, the roof must have not only a good surface but a good foundation as well. Some materials, tile and slate in particular, make an extremely heavy load for the rafters to carry, and these should be of adequate size, strengthened by tie beams. It is equally important that the roofing should be laid on the particular kind of sheathing which suits it; for example, if wood shingles are laid directly on a sheathed roof ventilation is stopped and the shingles will rot, while laying them on wood lath with space between allows the air to circulate and greatly lenthens the life of the roof. Shingles of asphalt-saturated felt, on the other hand, should not be nailed to lath, but on a smooth sheathed surface, and asbestos shingles will give maximum durability if laid on roofing felt applied to a smooth roof surface. Slate and tile also require smooth sheathing covered with waterproof roofing felt, and in the case of the former it is wise to insist on machine-drilled nail holes, as those made by hand may crack or chip the shingle.

All these small points may not seem very important to a person absorbed in the endless detail of having a house built, but unless they are given proper attention, we will find the roof over our heads developing serious and costly ailments in the first few years of its life. And, as the best of material is no good in the hands of a poor workman, be sure that your roofer knows his job, that he will guarantee his work, and be ready to make good any defects which may appear in the first year after the roof is laid.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Walter P. Daniels, Architectural Photographer, White Plains, N. Y.

House in the Modern Manner, Built for Miss Katherine Kelly, Scarsdale, N. Y. E. Dean Parmelee, of White Plains, Is the Architect. This Photograph Shows the Rear, Which Is Designed to Take Advantage of the View. Houses in the Modern Manner Are Not So Unusual As Once, But This One Is Shown Because It Takes Advantage of the Modern Style Without Sacrificing the Point of Harmonizing With Houses of the Neighborhood That Are Traditional in Design.

Adaptation of Modern Style

Functional in Line but Fits Into Neighborhood

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

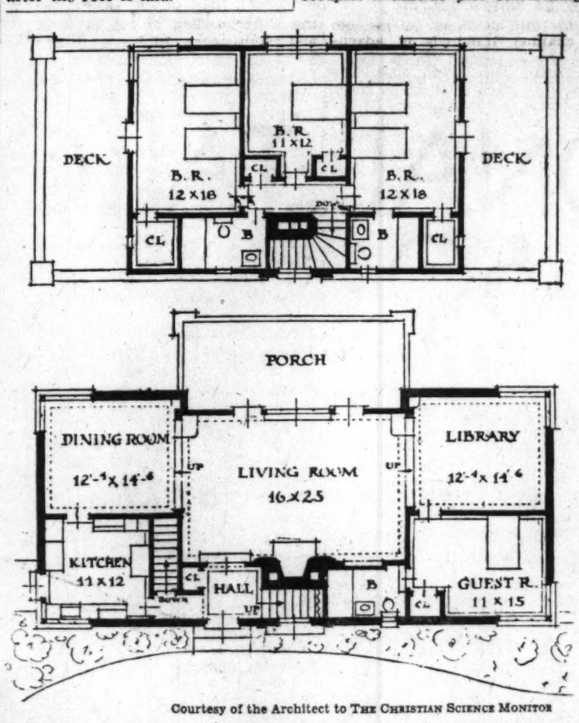
New York

THIS interesting house of brick and metal designed by E. Dean Parmelee, architect, of White Plains, N. Y., achieves its effect in the modern style without departing too radically from the conservative. The house, built for Miss Katherine Kelly, Dickel Road, Scarsdale, occupies a hillside plot overlooking a warm peach-tone having been employed for those exterior effects as well as for some of the interior woodwork.

A living room, 16 by 25 feet, with a large window and doors leading to a spacious terrace, is dropped two steps below the levels of the entrance hall and the dining room and library which flank the living room and add to its feeling of spaciousness. No partitions are used between these rooms, all three of which overlook the valley. Corner windows are used for the library and dining room as well as for the guest room and kitchen which occupy the front corners of the house. The second floor provides a broad sun-deck for each of two master-bedrooms, each of which has a corner window to take advantage of the view. A third bedroom, placed between the master rooms also overlooks the valley.

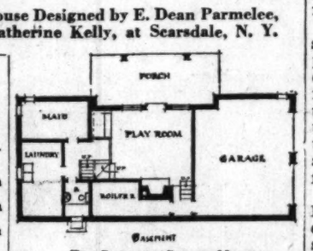
The natural contour of the plot has enabled the architect to make excellent use of the basement. In the center, under the living room, there is a large, high-ceilinged playroom and terrace on ground level. A large fireplace adds to the attractiveness of this playroom. Stairways lead to a maid's room, bath, laundry, boiler room and garage, all on a slightly higher level, but all entirely above ground. Doors of the double garage, entered from the side, are of metal painted the same color as the walls.

Square plant holders at the corners of the second-floor terraces and built-in flower boxes beneath the tall hall window which dominates the façade and, at the back, beneath the center bedroom window and at the terrace corners provide for planting to soften some of the sharp outlines.



Courtesy of the Architect to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

First and Second Floors of the House Designed by E. Dean Parmelee, Architect, and Built for Miss Katherine Kelly, at Scarsdale, N. Y.



BASEMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Basement Plan.

Give Them an Early Start

Insuring a Longer Flowering Season in the Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE most wonderful time of the year to me is the time of ordering seeds. A letter here—a letter there—and into our eagerly waiting hands come the tough brown envelopes carrying safely their precious measures of seeds. An almost limitless choice has been gathered by careful hands all around the earth, packed, labeled, and listed by our seedsmen, and can be ours this very spring. Let's order quickly.

Meanwhile, we can be getting everything ready for the planting indoors of those seeds which like or need an early start, insuring a longer flowering season in the garden. Sowing seeds inside differs very little from outdoor planting, except, of course, our space is much more limited and we count upon transplanting the small seedlings started indoors at least once before they reach the garden.

First, we must have good seed: second, the proper soil and seedbed preparation; and third, sensible care. Good seed we are able to get from any of our reliable seedsmen; the soil mixture is very simple; and the care is what any gardener is only too anxious to give in those early spring days when we are so hungry for the sight of green things growing.

Equal parts of common garden loam, leafmold and ordinary builders' sand makes a most admirable soil for the starting of seeds. It is sufficiently porous so that it does not pack, it contains all the food that the baby plants can use, and it grows splendid root systems. We must sift the soil through a coarse-meshed screen for large, sturdy seeds and then through a finer mesh for all those microscopic specks, such as the seeds of our ruffliest petunias. Screening the soil is necessary in most cases in order that we may give all of our seeds an equal chance.

Three-Inch Depth

There are no fixed rules as to what we shall use to plant in. It is a most individual matter. Discarded pans, bowls, cans, shallow boxes and flower pots will all do admirably for gardeners too busily occupied otherwise to spend long hours building containers especially for this purpose. A three-inch depth of soil is all that is necessary for tiny seedlings. If you have seed flats nailed together, the things to consider are where you are going to keep them and how large an amount of moist soil you can lift about easily. A planted seed flat three inches deep, 10 inches wide and 14 inches long is large enough to handle easily.

Light is not necessary for the germinating of seeds but should be given to the seedlings at once, after they are above the soil. Do not let the family deter you from making this early start indoors because of a mistaken idea that it is a long sloppy, messy business. I have germinated seeds perfectly with the flats on the chopping block near the furnace.

Choosing the containers, say a wooden seed flat, we first consider drainage. There should be cracks between the boards forming the bottom or holes bored for letting out excess water, and over the bottom, to be doubly safe, we put a layer of course material, such as gravel, cinders, or small pieces of broken flower pot.

Now we fill up the flat generously with our sifted soil and scrape and level this off with a light piece of wood. Next we firm the soil. An end of an ordinary two-by-four is excellent for flats or boxes, or a brick will do, and for round pots and pans, the bottom of an empty flower pot.

We then mark off the rows in the flat with a piece of lath cut to fit, pressing this into the soil and leaving neat imprints 2 to 2½ inches apart and of depths varying with the size of the seeds which we wish to sow in each. In the light soil in our flats we put our seeds in only slightly deeper than we would if we were planting directly in the garden—three or four times the thickness of the seeds when planting in the flats.

Thorough Watering

When preparing a wooden seed flat, the next step is a thorough watering of the soil, making certain that the soil is wet to the very bottom. We let this dry for an hour and then space the seeds on the damp soil. We label each row or write the names vertically on the wood of the flat. Then we cover with fine dry sand or soil sifted over the whole surface through the small screen and finish by laying a pane of glass, a piece of burlap, or a folded paper over the top to reduce evaporation.

When using pots or bulb pans, after the soil is tamped the rows are marked with a stick or scraped out with the end of a label and the seeds planted and covered with soil, sand, or a mixture of both. Very minute seeds should not be covered but pressed firmly on the surface of the soil by some smooth instrument, such as the bowl of a spoon.

The pot is then immersed in water almost to its top. The water will enter the drainage hole at the bottom and by capillary action quickly permeate the soil. When the top soil begins to show wet in places, it is time to remove the pot. This is also the best method of watering delicate seedlings, for the ordinary water pot lets out far too rude a stream upon them. This is called the "bucket method," although a pan or tub is necessary if large holders of seedlings are to be watered in this way.

For a Fine Spray

If you possess a watering pot with an extra rose which emits a very fine spray, you are fortunate, but a 25-cent aluminum-and-cork device, originally destined to dampen clothes before ironing, will do as well. The cork holding the small aluminum rose will fit almost any large bottle, and with it the most rare and lovely seedlings can be kept refreshingly moist, with no danger of breaking their fragile stems.

The most critical time in seed-sowing is just after the seeds have germinated. A few hours of dryness at the surface of the soil will kill the young sprout. The amateur will believe that the seed was poor. He seldom blames himself for not keeping the surface of the soil moist.

Courtesy of Averell House to The Christian Science Monitor - By De Witt Ward

Bat Fountain

Designed by Lawrence

The limestone column of a warm tone shows in bas-relief fascinating little night creatures and decorative flower designs. The water comes out of the bat's mouth.

Verses to Help You Feed Birds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Canaan, Conn.

Dear Everybody:

How many of you have ever realized that you could have a bird sanctuary in your own garden, on top of your porch roof, on your bedroom window sill?

All you have to do is to put up a feeding stand, covered if possible, out of reach of dogs and cats. Even a wooden box, nailed against a tree will do, or food spread on the porch roof protected from wind.

Birds are not as particular this year as they have been. The winter has been too hard and food too scanty. Pieces of suet hung in trees puts fat under their feathers and helps them to keep warm when the temperature drops to zero.

If you do not know one bird from another you have lost half the fun of living. A book from the 10-cent store will help you with pictures and descriptions of every bird in this part of the country.

Wild bird seed can be bought at the feed stores at 10 cents a pound. Here are some little verses I wrote which may help you if you care to cater to feathered appetites:

Home Sanctuary

A golden sunrise in the east. The west
all mauve and gray,
And lying thick across the land the snow
of yesterday.
Through lacy branches of the wood
against a glowing sky
Come throngs of birds to join the feast—
in twos and threes they fly.

The bluebirds, feathers puffed with cold,
all rosy on their breast,
For them I put out bitter-sweet because
they like it best.
Slate-colored juncos, like gray nuns, with
little breasts of white
Mixed seeds within a tiny dish, their appetites delight.

And creeping, hairy woodpeckers, with
jaunty bright red cap
Find suet more intriguing than worms in
wood they tap.
Tree sparrows, with a single spot upon
their smooth gray breast,
With hasty tempers always take of seeds
the very best.

The purple finch, raspberry pink, against
the gleaming snow
Sunflower seeds seem to prefer to any that
I know.
While the white-breasted nuthatch creeps
and slides along the trees
To gather from the finch's food, seeds
spread for such as these.

But of the winter birds that feast none
come as near my heart
As little black-capped chickadees, each
happy as a lark.
Sunflower seed and suet—a grain or two
of sand,
A tiny drink of water—a song upon my
hand.

Do not expect a flock of birds the first day. It takes time for them to recognize your generosity, to find your kindness trustworthy. First one will come, then two, then three or four. Soon you will find yourself searching the bird book to learn the different kinds.

This winter I have had feeding close to my living-room window: chickadees, juncos, hairy woodpeckers, nuthatch, blue jays, bluebirds, redpolls, pine finch, purple finch, pine warblers, tree sparrows, and a few starlings—which last do not encourage. They drive other birds away.

I can offer no better suggestion for a child or adult, boy or girl, man or woman, than a window, a pair of field glasses, a bird book and someone to hang suet on a tree within sight and put up a feeding tray well supplied with seeds. (Mrs.) M. W.

Hobbies and Hints

Community Gardens in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

Dear Editor:

It was my privilege to spend some months in Denmark several years ago, and among the many interesting and beautiful things I saw were their community gardens. Denmark is a small flat country, largely dependent upon its dairy produce for a living. It is necessary that every inch of ground be made to produce to the limit in order that the country may maintain itself, consequently one does not see any vacant ground. If it has no buildings upon it it has something growing. Denmark is a far north country with the long cold winters, but most delightful summers and the Danes love the out-of-doors and all forms of vegetation. With the ground so valuable a large portion of the people of Copenhagen live in apartment houses, but that does not prevent their love of growing things, and a desire to have their own gardens. This they have managed in a very interesting manner—in the community gardens.

A few blocks from my uncle's apartment where I was visiting was a tract of ground possibly the size of a city block which had been divided into small lots of perhaps 30 by 50 feet. These small lots were rented or leased to any one who wished. Many had built attractive summer houses where the evening meal, picnic style, was eaten. The children each had some special plant or flower they were caring for and were much interested in its growth and development. In the heart of the city was a block of ground surrounded by a rustic fence, stained brown with a gable roof effect at the top, and over which were showing trees and shrubs. Within were the gardens of the wealthy residents of the city.

Much is written in the papers of today as to what our people are going to do with their leisure time, which the new order of things is going to afford them. Community gardens seem to offer a wonderful opening for the apartment house dweller. There such members of the family as like to see things grow can have a try at raising things, can learn which end of the bulb goes down into the ground, how deep to plant seeds, how much or how little water this or that needs. Then there is the joy of watching things peep through the ground, and the final satisfaction of gathering the fruit or flower or vegetable that has been so carefully tended.

There is another side to the community gardens that seems especially attractive and one much needed today, that is the opportunity for neighborliness. The chatting with the gardener in the next plot or across the way, the exchanging of ideas about the things growing, and especially what a chance to show off the extra large radish or rose. For such members of the family who do not care to work in the soil there is the quiet time to read or sew in the summer house, the joy of chatting with neighbors about the latest book or the new needlework; the being out of doors, the time for quiet, the getting away from the harsh noises of the day. All formalities are laid aside in such gardens; there is just that joyous friendliness which is so much needed everywhere. Nothing seems to create such a sense of good fellowship as the exchange of slips and roots, the comparing of plants and flowers. The stilted stiffness which would like to envelop us is lost sight of in the joy of watching the wonderful unfoldment of growing things.

(Miss) J. K. S.

Page All Cactus Hobbyists

Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Noticing the articles on the gardening page, about cactus, perhaps other readers would like to hear about mine. I have a phyllo-cactus which has some flat leaves (or stems) and some triangular—growing quite like the Christmas cactus except the flowers are somewhat larger, of a beautiful scarlet, with white stamens. It blooms in spring—it grows outdoors here—seems to be very hardy.

I also have a stapelia or jewel flower. It has short, fleshy stems and a very odd, five-pointed star-shaped flower of a light yellow, thickly sprinkled with brown dots.

I would like to hear from other cactus growers of their success with odd and beautiful varieties.

(Mrs.) R. D. R.

ASTER SEED FOR TRIAL
Something New
A Wilt Resistant Strain of Asters immune from Wilt. Now any one can grow Asters. I am making World-Wide Test and will send Sample packet (100 seeds) Giant Flowering Mixture, 10 colors, Free if stamp is enclosed for postage.
1934 Seed Book of many New Flowers with Discount Coupons Free.
F. B. MILLS Seed Grower Box 55 ROSE HILL, N.Y.

Carnations
for Every Clime
If you have seen our CARNATIONS at the various shows in England, admired the huge blooms and the unique colours, you will be interested to know that you can grow these from seed, and the seed we offer is the finest obtainable. Mixed seed at 2/-, 3/- and 5/6 per Packet.
(Post free on larger packet.)
Interesting fully illustrated Catalogue of Carnations and cultural guide post free on request to The Largest Carnation Raisers and Specialists in the World, Dept. 12.
Allwood Bros
HAYWARDS, HEATH, Eng.

The Editor's Puzzle

258

"Using this device," said the engineer, "you can ~~do the work of any kind and stand up for any length of time for it only takes a few ticks~~ a rock for you to pulverize it ~~to a powder~~ with a few blows."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

"You Should Always Wear Blue"

She wasn't exactly pretty, but as she came down the stairs in a turquoise blue taffeta dress, with tiny ruffles on the shoulders and skirt, she made a lovely picture. "You should always wear blue," her escort said admiringly. And then she was glad she had learned the colors and lines that gave character to her honey-colored hair and gray eyes.

ALL OF US CAN LOOK OUR BEST

if we choose the correct colors and styles for our type. Beginning March 7 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish a series of ten articles on the Women's Activities Page entitled

How to Look YOUR Best

These articles, containing practical and valuable information, are written by a color and dress expert, and deal with the correct colors and styles for the blonde, brunette, intermediate, auburn-haired and gray-haired woman. There will also be articles on other phases of the appearance including one on accessories—hats, purse, gloves, shoes and jewelry.

Read these articles before selecting your spring wardrobe and you will be surprised to see how you can utilize the information to gain a more pleasing appearance.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Enclosed is 60c for which please send me The Christian Science Monitor each Wednesday beginning March 7 containing "How to Look Your Best" series.

Name.....

Address.....

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HB-2

Flower Garden Enthusiasts!
Send 10c for sample copy FLOWER GROWER—regular price 30c. A garden magazine devoted entirely to flowers and gardens. Invaluable information in every issue. Splendidly printed and well illustrated. Special introductory subscription—7 months $1.00—a 60c saving.
THE FLOWER GROWER
113 N. Broadway Albany, N. Y.

The Home Forum

If I Should Return

AN INVITATION has just arrived, asking me to spend several days in Marysburg. It is now about twenty years since I visited the town where I spent my earliest childhood. Should I go? Shall I rest content with my memories of the place, or seek another glimpse of the stage-setting in which I played the first act of my little drama?

If I should return, I should find it very different. There is probably a new railway station to begin with. In fact, I seem to remember some mention of it in a stray number of the "Marysburg Argus" which found its way to me two or three years ago. But the old freight station "down by the track" is probably still there — the barnlike structure where Father's men used to ship grapes to the city hotels, celery and peaches and eggs—at ten cents a dozen — to a produce merchant. (You could take an egg to the town's grocery store and exchange it for a stick of licorice or a stick of peppermint, striped like a barber's pole.) The same big stove must still be there in the freight station. The snow used to be six or seven feet deep for several months in the year. There were blizzards up until April. Sleighing was continuous, and such fun, for "flickies" or "hitches," as the boys called their stolen rides hitched to the back of sleighs, were always to be had, with accompanying thrills.

The old school may still be there, with its broad avenue of trees leading up to it. The first floor was for little tots, the upstairs room for "grown-ups." I never went upstairs except for musicales and holiday recitation days. One Thanksgiving Day I had to recite. I had rehearsed for days, but Mother, who was an artist at recitations, said I was "too sing-soggy." So I got onto one tone and chanted:

"We are goin' to keep Thanksgivin',
Keep it 'cordin' to the law,
Giving thanks for all our blessin's;
That's what Thanksgivin's really for."

If I had had a metronome set at 85 or 90, I could not have been more rythmical.

The blacksmith's shop was near the school, Herb Shelley's shop. Father gave him lots of work. We had horses galore, and the biggest red barn I have ever seen. One day Father came home and said to my twelve-year-old brother, "Buddy, come on up to the smithy's and drive old Bluejay home with me." We waited under the tall cedar tree in the front yard, my mother, sister and I. Behold, home rolls Buddy in the most rakish of two-wheeled carts with a brand new Welsh pony! Oh, that pony was a beauty. And now on Sunday the "young ones" were no longer in the back seat under the fly netting, but drove their own Prince. How the neighbors stared then!

* * *

The trees of the forest yielded a rich harvest to the youngsters of that day. In the autumn, there were chestnuts. Father would get up early and wind a blast on a hunting horn, which was the signal for us to leap from our beds into the frosty air and dress as quickly as firemen. Father carried a big sack, and the rest of us each had a long woolen stocking to fill. When we reached the trees, in the pasture up above the school, there were nuts on the ground, and a few well-directed casts of a stick into the tree brought a shower of them to add to our harvest. Then home to breakfast, and afterward, to school.

Late in February, Uncle Dick's sugar bush claimed our attention. When the snow began to fall in big wet flakes and the ice on the creek was breaking up, the sap began to run into the red and blue buckets tied onto the maple trees. We went to see the men pour the sap into an enormous vat and boil it to make sirup. Mother would give us each a plate of whitest snow and pour our names in golden sirup on it. We loved the "sugaring off" parties.

* * *

Life in Marysburg was really not dull. My music teacher came out from the city every week. Mother sang in the church choir and was soloist. The quartet used to come to our house to practice Friday evenings. The harness maker sang bass, mother was contralto, the town dressmaker was soprano, and the tenor was a farmer who drove in through all weathers from Smith's Corners, five miles away. The rehearsal was an excuse for staying up. And how I loved the anthems the quartet used to sing! My favorite was: "Know ye not that the Lord He is God? It is He that hath made us and (not we ourselves. We are the sheep of His pasture." I thought the idea of our being sheep—for I dearly loved ours—was lovely.

My contribution to the musical life of the community was an annual appearance at the Christmas party at the church, where I regaled the townspeople with such selections as "Murmuring Zephyrs," "The Music Box" and "The Chase of the Lion." The music of this last number had on its cover an enormous and terrifying picture of a lion's head. It may have been alarm at this picture which caused me, while "rendering" a Hungarian Dance, to fall off the piano stool, to my own mortification and the general amusement, but my feet didn't touch the floor.

Old Mrs. Schindler's house, no doubt, is still there. Her German garden was the delight of my eyes. She had bleeding hearts, pinks, wallflowers, sunflowers, nasturtiums, sweet peas, mignonette and yellow roses. I always regretted that my father was such a business man when it came to gardening. He went in for cherry and peach trees, gooseberry bushes, potatoes, celery for the city market, and, above all, vineyards. There were grapes for miles up the track. The engineer stopped the daily Erie train to fill his baskets with Concords and Delawares. It was all very well to be so practical, but I wanted more flowers.

I wonder if dear old Graves has withstood the chain store competition. His crackers in that barrel tasted much better than the package variety of today, his honey in combs from the bees down at Taylor's so much sweeter than the neatly bottled product I buy today. Why must we be such city folks? There was a watering trough and hitching post in front of old Graves's post office and store then. No doubt it is a gasoline pump now. Three trains a day bring canned goods drummers to Plummer's Hotel.

Do the squaws still come every spring with wintergreen berries? I suppose no one now buys moccasins, tomahawks and blankets. Bears and hand-organs are probably a relic of the past. A picture show must have put a stop to the traveling theatrical company which put on an annual performance in Harvey's Hall.

* * *

Our old house is still there. No doubt Mrs. Shepherd, the present tenant, would let me visit it. From the cupola I could still look out to Lake Erie, 16 miles away, where our hired man cut and drew the ice every winter to keep the grapes in the icehouse all summer. The rooms in the house are still the same, but the furniture would look strange.

Father was a city man. He went every Monday morning to town, where he had his office, and came back every Friday evening laden with fruit and candy. In our cellar were always a big bunch of bananas, two or three crates of oranges, and nuts of all varieties. We had a tandem with two bays and a coachman.

Every other Sunday, we drove in state to Auntie Townsend's farm six miles up the road. She wore her hair—wonder of wonders in those days—cut short. Ever so often Father put a saucer around her head and trimmed her hair. Her dogs, Bayard Taylor and Ralph Waldo Emerson, were old and shaggy. She kept a jar of cookies in the cellar-way. How we three "little ones" loved her molasses ones! But if they were the "American" variety, we "went easy."

It is a dear old town, Marysburg. I think I shall accept that invitation.

S. M.-M.

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"After Vespers": From an Etching by Levon West

LEVON WEST, one of the younger group of American etchers, has an unusual background. His boyhood was spent on the prairies of the Dakotas and his early experiences with horses have left a lasting impression. His activities have carried him far and wide on adventurous excursions. One winter he traveled by dog sled through ice and snow fields in the direction of Hudson Bay. In 1926 he journeyed to Spain and sketched may notables, among whom were Zuloaga and King Alfonso, both encouraging him in his art.

A second trip to Europe, as artist for the World Press Congress, contributed further toward Mr. West's advancement in art. In 1927 and 1928 he made a journey through the Canadian Rockies, Glacier National Park, and the Southwest. Here he produced his first prints involving aspects of the out-of-doors. In many of them he recorded his own experiences. In 1930 he went to Cuba, then to Italy and Holland, returning with a set of meritorious plates.

Last summer Mr. West was a guest of the State of Colorado, where he produced a set of admirable prints of this most beautiful country. One of these was chosen this year as the gift print of the Prairie Print Makers.

Mr. West has always done his own printing. His impressions are crisp, his distribution of light and dark carefully thought out, and his placement superb. He etches simply and directly what he sees and feels. With him art and life go hand in hand. The world is his field and everywhere he receives stimulus. His delight in the story-telling element in a picture is exquisitely exemplified in this Venetian scene.

Mr. West is represented in the Congressional Library at Washington, in the New York Public Library, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum Collection, and the Hispanic Society of America. For the last five years, examples of his work have been included in the published "Fine Prints of the Year."

Miser's Catalogue

I have loved silver in a hundred things:
Windows where frost has left a silver feather;
The silver skies in cool and windy weather
When silver rains descend; the shining wings
Of silver ships that beat across the blue;
The evanescent grace of silver petals
Lost by a plum tree at whose feet the nettles
On silver mornings drip with silver dew;
The silver sands beside a silver sea
Of evenings when a silver crescent moon
Silvers the grass that tufts a silver dune,
And dapples sails with silver filigree.
My heart mints them in pence the while I stand
And count the coins into my eager hand.

LEONA AMES HILL.

February Twilight

I stood beside a hill
Smooth with new-laid snow,
A single star looked out
From the cold evening glow.

There was no other creature
That saw what I could see—
I stood and watched the evening star
As long as it watched me.

—SARA TEASDALE, in "Dark of the Moon." (New York: Macmillan.)

"Visitors Ashore"

"Visitors only," shouts the guard at the foot of the gangway, and the constantly increasing line of people divides into two long columns,—those who are anticipating the thrill of an ocean voyage, and those who are no less pleased to see their friends on their way.

The morning is clear and cold, yet the February sun shines with considerable warmth,—a presage of warmth to come in the fairer lands to which the crowd of pleasure seekers is starting.

The ship lies quietly in the harbor, while all about are the bustle and stir that accompany the sailing of a great liner.

Up and down the gangways flow the never-ending lines of people, and all through the ship they clamber, looking for all the world like a great colony of ants scurrying hither and yon.

On board all is noise and hubbub. One gets a mingled sense of flowers, perfume, and immaculate cleanliness as reflected in the mirrors and balustrades.

Of a sudden a bugle sounds loud and clear. At once there are hurried farewells, and a general movement toward the exit to the pier. The warning has sounded. The ship is about to sail.

Some minutes elapse when again the bugle and the voices of the officers: "Visitors ashore." At the last warning, the loiterers hurry out and the sailors begin to loosen the ropes that fasten the gangplank to the side of the vessel.

Now one hears shouting from shore to ship and back again, last messages of love and admonition. There is much waving of handkerchiefs. A feeling of intense excitement pervades all.

"Chug, chug, chug," puffs a little tugboat, insignificant enough beside the great liner; but, with the help of its companions, able to direct the larger vessel out of the harbor.

There is a lusty breeze which blows the long string of banners out to windward, a colorful gesture of farewell to the watchers on shore. Suddenly the band strikes up a martial air.

"We're moving," shouts someone.

"Chug, chug," answers the little guide boat and the passengers rush hurriedly in all directions to obtain a place at the rail where they can watch the course of the boat.

As the ship moves out further into the channel, hundreds of adventurous people come into sight on a neighboring pier where they have gathered to catch a bit of the thrill, the consummation of which is denied to them for the present. But, what is more important, their hearts have been touched with hope. "Some day we too shall sail," smile their upturned faces.

"Comfort ye my people"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOVED by divine inspiration the prophet Isaiah cried, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God." In our day as then, God speaks to the human consciousness through Christ, offering Love's tender consolation to those who mourn; for did not the Master call blessed those who mourn, declaring that they should be comforted? A dictionary definition of "to comfort" is "to impart strength and hope to," from the Latin *confortare*, meaning "to strengthen much."

Today, the number of those whom the blessing of the Master is awaiting appears to be great; for many are the mourners who, disappointed in their search for sufficiency in things material, stand in need of a renewal of their strength and of a higher hope that will guide their steps toward the haven which the Father's love has prepared for them.

Christ Jesus assured his disciples that he would pray the Father to give them "another Comforter," and that this "Spirit of truth" should abide with them forever. "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you," is Love's promise to each and all. Not a single human being need lack the comforting presence of the Christ, "the Spirit of truth," which has come to humanity in the revelation of Christian Science. In explaining the origin and mission of this Science of Truth, its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, has said in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 127): "Science is an emanation of divine Mind, and is alone able to interpret God aright. It has a spiritual, and not a material origin. It is a divine utterance,—the Comforter which leadeth into all truth."

Should it not be natural for Christians to find the coming of the Comforter in accord with humanity's loftiest aspirations—the Comforter which at all times meets mankind's pressing needs? Christian Science has not been found wanting in satisfying either need or aspiration for mankind's highest good; for it shows that by Spirit "the sick are healed, the sorrowing are comforted, and the sinning are reformed" (*ibid.*, p. 78). By its spiritual interpretation it brings the teachings of the Bible to bear directly upon the human problems calling for divine aid.

It was Jesus' constant aim to strengthen faith in the Father and the understanding of His presence and omnipotence. By his words and wondrous deeds he encouraged his followers to expect immediate results from their prayers, their affirmations of the spiritual facts of being. His understanding of the nature of God and man enabled him to pray with full assurance of being heard by the Father. It also enabled him to heal men's ills, and to lead others into the same practical understanding of the availability of the divine power to remove the fears of men, though these might seem to tower, mountainlike, before their eyes.

Christian Science is leading its adherents into the understanding of the divine laws underlying Jesus' practice of the truth of being. Faith in the divine verities is immeasurably strengthened when the spiritual law associated with them is clearly discerned and successfully put to the test of experience. Thus hope for freedom from matter's thralldom becomes imbued with the certainty of realization, and man is viewed as the perfect reflection of the divine Ego, the Father of all. Love's impartiality makes this recognition of man's real status and the beneficent gifts that accompany it, accessible to all earnest seekers. Nor are these the result of chance thinking; they are directly attributable to the action, in the consciousness of the individual, of "the Comforter which leadeth into all truth." He who thus realizes the presence of Christ, Truth, is empowered to overcome, in the manner in which Jesus overcame them, the evils that so insistently beset a material sense of life, substance, and intelligence. And this not only for himself, but that through the same holy influence he may bring comfort to others.

By the transforming power of the true understanding of God, man, and the universe, not only is physical illness healed, but every good inclination is strengthened, false desire is destroyed, human relationship sweetened, and efficiency in every right undertaking enhanced. Thus is proved the coincidence of the Comforter and Love's outpouring blessings, meeting righteous prayer. On page 446 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy summarizes the benefits that a realization of the real man's relationship to the divine brings to humanity, in these words: "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Waterfalls

Nymph of clear waterfalls,
Singer of madrigals,
Sprite of sheer mountain-walls,
Pensive, precarious!
Light-hearted troubadour,
Lovely and various,
All one long summer
I wooed you and followed
In the forests you sang to,
The mountains you hollowed.

Oh, the streams of Westmorland,
That cloud-land, that hoar land!
A waving ribbon 'twixt cliff and cliff,
A silver stairway narrow,
Or you danced away in a floating skiff
Or you sped like a moonlit arrow.

Oh, the Lütschine and the Oberland,
And the milk-white toss of your madcap hand.
A thousand shapes flung down and shattered,
A pool of clouds to a bubble scattered,
A veil by the west wind cloven;
And I saw you there,
Sweet nymph of the air,
With your blown braids sunset-woven.

I wooed you in the Rhaetian hills
When twilight hid your thousand rills,
And the cloudlike mists upmounted.
I loved you for your still white curves,
And your bright silences uncounted.

I loved you by the swift green Aar,
You were so delicate, so far,
Resolved to merest color.
You were so delicate, so far,
So motionless, above the Aar,
Like one who listens to heavenly noise,
So you, a shimmering Breath, a Poise.

You ravished me in Italy, too,
Child of the Apennines;
Like a white slender campanile
You gleamed 'mid steeps of vines.
Or in their solemn gardens you hummed
More subtly than the bees,
Where cadence of your vapory ways
Threaded the cypress trees;
And in wild Anio's waterfall,
Your white step soared divinely tall,
And sibylline and lyrical.

But most I loved you as a voice;
In one green Alpine valley;
A dancing Voice that twinkled, flew,
Like slim feet of an elfin ballet,
An undiscoverable Voice,
Elusive, immaterial;
A moon-white, teasing ecstasy,
A ripple of calling melody,
Remote, aerial.

—FLORENCE WILKINSON EVANS, in "The Ride Home." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Consolez mon peuple"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DIVINEMENT inspiré, le prophète Esaïe s'écriait: "Consolez, consolez mon peuple, dit votre Dieu." De nos jours comme en ces temps lointains, Dieu parle à la conscience humaine par le Christ, offrant aux affligés les tendres consolations de l'Amour; le Maître en effet n'a-t-il pas dit: "Heureux ceux qui pleurent; car ils seront consolés"? D'après un dictionnaire, "consoler" signifie notamment "donner de l'espoir," et le terme "réconforter," qu'on trouve dans certaines versions de la Bible, vient du latin *confortare*, c'est-à-dire "donner de la force."

Aujourd'hui ceux qu'attend la bénédiction du Maître paraissent fort nombreux: combien de personnes sont dans l'affliction parce qu'elles n'ont pas trouvé dans les choses matérielles de quoi satisfaire à leurs désirs! Elles ont besoin que leur force se renouvelle et qu'un espoir plus élevé les conduise au port que l'amour du Père leur a préparé.

Jésus-Christ promit à ses disciples qu'il prierait le Père de leur donner "un autre Consolateur," et que cet "Esprit de vérité" serait éternellement avec eux. "Je ne vous laisserai pas orphelins, je viendrai à vous,"—telle est la promesse de l'Amour, qui s'adresse à chacun de nous. Il n'est pas nécessaire qu'un seul être humain soit privé de la présence réconfortante du Christ, de cet "Esprit de vérité" qui vient aux hommes par la révélation de la Science Chrétienne. Expliquant l'origine et la mission de cette Science de la Vérité, Mary Baker Eddy, qui en est la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice, écrit à la page 127 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La Science est une émanation de l'Entendement divin; elle est seule capable de bien interpréter Dieu. Elle a une origine spirituelle, non matérielle. C'est la parole divine,—le Consolateur qui nous guide dans toute la vérité."

Les chrétiens ne devraient-ils pas tout naturellement constater que la venue du Consolateur répond aux plus hautes aspirations de l'humanité? Le Consolateur ne doit-il pas pouvoir subvenir en tout temps à ce dont les hommes ont si grand besoin? La Science Chrétienne n'a point failli à satisfaire les besoins ou les aspirations ayant pour objet le bien suprême, universel; elle montre en effet que "par l'Esprit les malades sont guéris, les affligés sont consolés et les pécheurs sont transformés" (*ibid.*, p. 78). En interprétant d'une manière spirituelle les enseignements de la Bible, cette Science les fait agir directement sur les problèmes humains qui réclament le secours de Dieu.

Jésus cherchait constamment à fortifier la foi dans le Père et la compréhension de Sa présence et de Son omnipotence. Par ses paroles et ses œuvres remarquables, le Maître encourageait ses disciples à compter sur des résultats immédiats lorsqu'ils priaient, c'est-à-dire affirmaient les faits spirituels de l'être. Comprenant la nature de Dieu et de l'homme, il pouvait prier avec une pleine certitude que le Père l'entendait. Cette même compréhension lui permettait de guérir les maux dont souffraient les hommes; de plus, il pouvait guider autrui jusqu'à l'intelligence pratique du pouvoir divin qui est toujours prêt à bannir les craintes, alors même qu'elles semblent être des montagnes aux yeux des hommes.

La Science Chrétienne amène ses adhérents à comprendre les lois divines sur lesquelles se fondait Jésus lorsqu'il mettait en pratique la vérité de l'être. La foi à l'égard des vérités divines se fortifie d'une manière incommensurable lorsqu'on discerne clairement la loi spirituelle qui les soutient et qu'on fait subir à cette loi l'épreuve de l'expérience. Ainsi l'espoir d'échapper à l'esclavage de la matière devient une certitude, et l'on voit que l'homme est la réflexion parfaite du divin Ego, notre Père à tous. Grâce à l'impartialité de l'Amour, cette reconnaissance du statut réel de l'homme et les bienfaits dont elle s'accompagne, sont toujours accessibles aux chercheurs sincères. Loin d'être le résultat d'un penser fortuit, ces bénédictions sont dues directement à l'action, dans la conscience individuelle, du "Consolateur qui nous guide dans toute la vérité." Quiconque réalise ainsi la présence du Christ, de la Vérité, est mis à même de vaincre, comme le fit Jésus, les maux qui assiègent le sens matériel de vie, de substance et d'intelligence. Et ce n'est pas seulement pour lui-même qu'il peut faire cela: cette sainte influence lui permet d'apporter à son prochain des consolations efficaces.

La vraie compréhension de Dieu, de l'homme et de l'univers est un pouvoir qui transforme. Non seulement il guérit les maux physiques, mais il fortifie tous les bons penchants, détruit les faux désirs, embellit les relations humaines et augmente le succès de toute entreprise légitime. Ceci prouve que le Consolateur et les abondantes bénédictions de l'Amour se rencontrent pour répondre à la prière faite selon la justice. A la page 446 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy résume en ces termes les bienfaits que procure à l'humanité la compréhension du rapport unissant l'homme réel à ce qui est divin: "Comprendre Dieu fortifie l'espérance, intronise la foi en la Vérité, et vérifie cette parole de Jésus: 'Voici, je suis avec vous tous les jours jusqu'à la fin du monde.'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Nile Sunset

More and more is forced upon us the contrast of the scenery of Upper and Lower Egypt. Here it is not simply that the river is wider and the mountains more removed and the arable land broader; the lines are all straight and horizontal, the mountain ranges are level-topped, parallel to the flat prairies—at sunset a low level of white limestone hills in the east looked exactly like a long line of fence whitewashed. In Upper Egypt, as we have said, the plains roll, the hills are broken, there are pyramidal mountains, and evidences of upheaval and disorder. But these wide sweeping and majestic lines have their charm; the sunsets and sunrises are in some respects finer than in Nubia; the tints are not so delicate, the colors not so pure, but the moister atmosphere and clouds make them more brilliant and various. The dawn, like the after-glow, is long; the sky burns half round with rose and pink, the color mounts high up. The sunsets are beyond praise, and always surprise. Last night the reflection in the east was of a color unseen before—almost a purple below and a rose above; and the west glowed for an hour in changing tints. The night was not less beautiful—we have a certain comfort in contrasting both with March in New England. It was summer; the Nile slept, the moon half-full, let the stars show; and as we glided swiftly down, the oars rising and falling to the murmured chorus of the rowers, there were deep shadows under the banks, and the stately palms, sentinelling the vast plain of moonlight over which we passed—the great silence of an Egyptian night—seemed to remove us all into dreamland.—From "My Winter on the Nile," by Charles Dudley Warner.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IMAGINE a school that has branches in almost every large city throughout the State of New York—a school that has a faculty numbering 2800 teachers, a curriculum whose courses must total well over a hundred subjects and a registered student body of over 45,000. Yet this school does not own a single building or charge one cent of tuition.

During the years 1930-1931 men and women in technical and commercial occupations began to feel the need of additional training. Those who lived in New York City flocked to the Continuation Schools where trade and technical subjects are taught free of charge to boys and girls.

At first the adults were cordially received and places were made for them in the already crowded classrooms. Then slashes were made in the school budgets. Faculties were reduced. Appropriations for supplies were decreased. And the principals of the Continuation Schools were instructed to drop the adults from their rolls. But the adults refused to leave and the principals, keenly sympathetic, were unwilling to take drastic steps.

A Solution Found

In this emergency Mr. Lewis A. Wilson of the State Department of Vocational and Extension Education in coöperation with Mr. W. E. Grady of the New York City school system and Mr. Harry Hopkins, then State Relief Administrator, worked out a plan which would enable the adults to receive the help they needed without unduly increasing the financial burden of New York City.

State supervisors skilled in conducting adult education activities were to select a faculty from the many unemployed teachers and skilled technicians. This faculty was to be supplied with classrooms by the city and small relief salaries by the state. No tuition was to be charged for the courses offered by these teachers.

Mr. Wilson's plan received the hearty support of both city and state officials and in December, 1932, the first classes were held.

At present the courses offered under the plan may be separated into eight large fields: Commercial and business, homemaking, engineering, technical and trade, general and cultural, arts and crafts, agriculture, music, and the theater.

Strong in the Commercial

Quite naturally the heaviest registration is in the commercial field. This division not only gives ambitious young men and women an opportunity to improve their shorthand and typing but also offers a wide variety of specialized courses such as accounting, brokerage and insurance, etc.

Men and women who wish vocational training register with the technical and trade division and find practical up-to-date courses in a field that runs the gamut from Engineering to Beauty Culture. The general and cultural division is a perfect academic potpouri. The three R's, English to Foreigners, Social Usage, Foreign Languages, Psychology, and Social Science are only a few of the courses offered.

Upon no one group has the burden of the last few years fallen more heavily than upon the homemaker. It has been up to her to make a shrunken income cover the same old needs. How can last season's dress be made attractive to daughter for this season? How can inexpensive foods be served so as to break down time-worn prejudices? These and countless other questions are answered by the teachers in the Homemaking department.

Not Water Tight

Much of the work already described is distinctly technical or academic. However the importance of avocational activity has not been forgotten. The arts and crafts department, the dramatic courses, and the music department offer many opportunities for the development of spare-time interests. In the homemaking department a personality development course is given which has done much to help fit square pegs into round holes.

No one of these divisions is water tight. There is a constant overlapping of courses, and students in vocational fields are urged to take work in allied or cultural fields. The courses themselves are flexible. In many cases the work is entirely based on the individual problems of the students. A course in foods may develop into a course in cafeteria management while a current events class may become over night a discussion group in sociology.

Higher Values

The spiritual and economic values of this project are plainly evident. Thousands of men and women who might otherwise be idle have been given an opportunity for self-improvement. Many of these have been enabled to return to their old places in industry. Others rehabilitated have made new niches for themselves. Still others have discovered new interests and latent talents.

The success of the project has been marked. The question therefore naturally arises: Will this project pave the way for a permanent nation-wide program of adult education? Such a question can only be answered in part. Several states have already sent educational and relief authorities to New York to study the essential features of its program. Federal authorities have shown a keen interest in its development. All this coupled with the heavy registration that has occurred wherever the work has been offered must portend something good for the future of adult education.

The History Textbook That Is Yet to Be Written

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SOON after the end of the war it came to be widely recognized that many of the seeds of international misunderstanding are sowed in the schoolroom, chiefly during the hours devoted to the teaching of history. Various organizations in various countries, not coordinating their work to any considerable extent, passed resolutions and adopted measures to secure better and less biased textbooks for their students in the future.

A great and genuine enthusiasm for textbook revision was in the air; but the concrete results that derived from this enthusiasm were disappointing. In some cases definite successes were achieved. In Bavaria, for example, a textbook is said to have been revised in response to Belgian criticism. But on the whole little general progress was accomplished.

Dissatisfied with the situation, the International Commission on Intellectual Coöperation in 1930 made a definite effort to get to grips with the question. It began by amassing all the information available as to what had already been done, with the intention of coördinating this information, and using it as the basis for future progress. The result of its investigations is now given to the general public in "School Text Book Revision and International Understanding," compiled and published by the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, (League of Nations), Paris, and George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London, 7/6.

The question of the use of peace-promoting textbooks in schools has received the close attention of the League of Nations, of international associations, national associations, regional associations and governments. At one time or another since the war the governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, various German states, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain and Uruguay have asserted their determination to favor only such textbooks as foster international understanding.

The net result of the activities and deliberations of these different governments and organizations is that certain specific proposals have been brought forward. These proposals protest against the employment of biased textbooks, and demand the teaching of universal, as opposed to merely national, history; they suggest the creation of an international body to deal with school textbooks, and add that the League of Nations might well take over this work; it is also suggested that the authors of school books should submit the proofs of their works to teachers in other countries, in order to get the benefit of their criticisms; and the proposal is further made that collections of school textbooks should be organized, and through revision carried out.

The desire for new and better textbooks is, of course, paramount. The suggestion has been made that the ideal textbook would be strictly impartial; would contain no passage calculated to arouse contempt or hatred for another nation; would tell the truth about war, including its futility and misery; would show the development of international relations; and encourage respect for international law. This sketch of the book that all teachers are looking for was made by M. Cloparède at the fifth International Congress of Moral Education at Paris, in 1930. But it is to be feared that the book which it describes still remains to be written.

Courtesy of the Laboratory School to The Christian Science Monitor

Boys and Teachers at Work in the Laboratory School in Pasadena, Calif.

Nursery Rhymes

Home Kindergarten Series—2

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials

Poster Paper
Folding and Construction Paper
Paste
White and Colored Chalk
Scissors
Poster Patterns
Blocks

Books

*"Ring o' Roses," by Leslie Brooke. Published by Warne at $2.25.
"The Hey-Diddle-Diddle Picture Book," by Caldecott. Warne, $1.75.
*"Simple Construction in Paper and Cardboard," by Ideal Supply Co., $1.
"Just Horses," by "Kos." Macmillan, $2.50.
"The Farmer in the Dell," by Berta and Elmer Hader. Macmillan. $2.50.
*"Aldine Animal Stories." Oxford, $1.
*"For the Children's Hour," by Carolyn S. Bailey, $1.75.

[Books may be purchased from stores or from publishers, or borrowed from libraries.]

*The more essential books.

NOW we are ready to begin the first lessons, which consist of directions for folding, cutting and drawing, so that the children may become familiar with their raw materials.

The mother chooses a simple tale to read, and then illustrates it herself on the blackboard. (At this point many mothers may exclaim, "Oh, I can't draw!" But remember, the children are not critical. Even if one had the ability to draw well it might be very discouraging to the little ones for a grown-up to execute a picture on the board which they could not reproduce. It is a common experience among teachers to have a tiny child proudly hold up a drawing exclaiming, "See my horsie," when, in the adult's sight it might be an animated table. But the child's imagination has transformed the crude drawing into a perfect horse, and that is sufficient.)

Simple line figures are quite satisfying, and by using them the child is becoming familiar with a new medium of expression. The full ability to use chalk, pencil or brush will come in time.

Good Place to Begin

When choosing a story it is well to begin with nursery rhymes, as they are usually familiar to the very young children. Opening "Ring o' Roses," let us turn to "Little Jack Horner" and chant the verse in unison. Then the mother might draw a simple line chair, and let the children guess what she is doing (Accompanying illustration.)

Next, Little Jack holding his pie, the plum figuring prominently, of course!

Considerable time should be spent on these first lessons: learning to cut by clipping out, free-hand, the pillow, plate or ball for Cecil Aldine's clever animals; later pasting them on a strip of colored poster paper; folding paper neatly and cutting on the lines so that simple furniture can be constructed, as shown in "Simple Construction in Paper and Cardboard." There should always be an object in these lessons, so the furniture might illustrate the story of "Three Bears," or stories from "For the Children's Hour."

It is well to remember that upon the vividness with which the story is presented will largely depend the interest which the children show in their drawings. Often the mother will be astonished by the response which she gets from the children in their drawings, which, in originality and in details, go way ahead of the child's seeming ability. This is due to the deep impression formed as the story develops.

At the same time that the children are learning this free method of expression it would be well to give them a series of Poster Patterns. Suppose, for example, that the verse taken up is "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater." After enjoying the nonsense of the rime, we discuss pumpkins and other vegetables. Then we cut some out free-hand, and color them.

All will enjoy building a farm yard, using the large blocks, perhaps standing up a few real but tiny tree branches against the fence for trees, laying the colored vegetables around as realistically as possible.

Let us take Peter and his wife from the "Nursery Rhyme Cut Outs." Any number of these may be traced by using carbon paper over construction paper. They can be colored and the legs and arms fastened on with brass paper fasteners.

The Animals

Then come the farm animals. We observe the mane, hoofs, color and size of horses in "Just Horses" or in "Pictures and Chats About Animals." Different members of the class are encouraged to tell about their experiences with horses. (This is a most important method of expression and should be encouraged as often as possible. Later when the child begins to write we shall see this ability develop amazingly.)

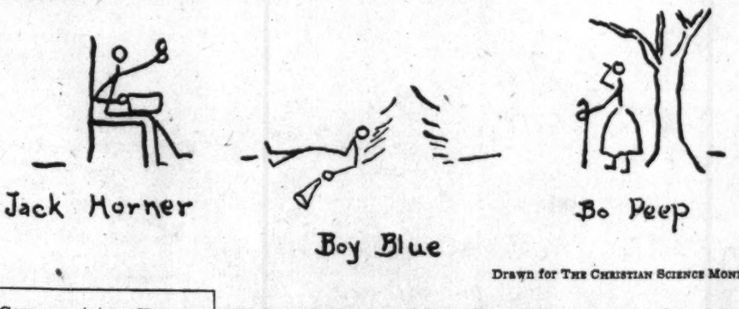
At this point we might read and dramatize, "I had a little pony, it's name was Dapple Gray," bringing out from it a valuable lesson on kindness to animals.

The tracing, coloring, and cutting of horses to be added to the farm, follow. Also other domestic animals, including barn-yard fowls. There are numerous rimes and stories about them in the listed books, and cut-outs of them should be added to the farm which now presents a very complete appearance, and provides opportunity for free play for some time.

Make a Book of Their Own

The making of their own Mother Goose Book is another interesting undertaking which the class should begin. After a discussion of books in general—their make-up and contents—two pieces of heavy cardboard (9" x 12") are brought out for the covers. "Hey, Diddle, Diddle" is chosen for the first subject, and they decide to use pictures of the Cat, Fiddle, Cow, Moon, etc. Each child is asked to bring from home suitable pictures to use as illustrations.

A typed copy of the rime is first mounted on a third piece of cardboard with the decorations arranged artistically. These three pieces of cardboard are then laced together to form the nucleus of the book which is added to as desired through the year. While the children are not able to read they become familiar with the thought that writing expresses ideas, and it will be a short step for them later in the public school to associate actual word symbols with ideas.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Study Booth for Every Pupil

Boys Engineer Their Own Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

SINCE the poet sang of the boy dragging his way "unwillingly to school," modern ideas have changed the picture. But perhaps nowhere more than at a new school of juvenile learning in this city, whose keynote is a study booth for every pupil. With an eye on the bulging walls of public scools in our crowded cities, such an idea seems, for general adoption, and probably is, a chimera. But for private education it has been found warranted in remarkable results.

Fancy schoolboys, with the outdoors calling, begging to stay after school and go on with their work! Yet that is actually what a visitor overheard at the Laboratory School established and operated by Harvey W. House, a graduate of California Institute of Technology, who was for two years at Ling Nan University at Canton, China. His associate is Armand Pihl, a Harvard graduate. But the boys, hungry for more learning, were sent out to play football.

That it isn't a mere laboratory of theory, but is practical for workaday life, is shown by the recent adoption of its method by the School of the Theater operated by the Pasadena Community Playhouse. Branches of physical science for boys of the fifth to the twelfth grade compose its curriculum, and the theater school's use for it is in the study by its own pupils of lighting and acoustics, and of paints, pigments, fabrics, dyes and cosmetics.

In the Laboratory School is found a literal application of the root meaning of education—a drawing out of the pupil's initiative. In his own study booth he is lord of his own domain. Books, pictures, maps, or even butterflies surround him. There, in an environment of his own choosin, he follows his schedule of study, occasionally emerging to discuss some problem or idea with an instructor, or to join another student in such an enterprise as a laboratory experiment.

Learning how to study is the first and most important lesson taught in the school. Once on the way to learning this art, the student is able to follow his schedule at his own rate, taking all the time needed for clarity of thought and reflection. Books are his main teachers, and the instructors are regarded as advisers or fellow students.

Study of Gasoline

In this school two boys, 12 years of age, made by distillation a comparative study of 12 gasolines. Another group compared the efficiency of a washing-machine motor under various loads, performing calculations and plotting the results in an engineering manner. The practical necessity for mathematics in such investigations as these led not only to such study for the sake of the problem at hand, but opened up other fields which were entered out of curiosity.

Another example of interrelation is to be found in the case of one young student whose hobby is the world of animals. In plotting the history of biology upon the school's diagram of the "History of Culture," he is at the same time becoming involved in a consideration of the histories of art, literature, government, etc.

While all the usual subjects are studied, they are thus related to the student's own life, and to one another. Examinations are taken voluntarily for the purpose of self-appraisal. Most students do home work of their own choosing. No one thinks about nor receives grades, rewards or penalties.

The boys plot their own work like veteran engineers, each following his own study at his own rate, taking all the time needed for clarity of thought and reflection.

More Experimenting

Several days ago, if we are to believe all we hear, the History Department held an oral examination to determine the general knowledge of a candidate for a doctorate of philosophy. The nervous candidate was subjected to a barrage of questions on various phases of history laid down by the examining professors. He was getting along fine until one of them, an authority on the Tudor period, spoke up.

"About the army in the Tudor times. Was there a standing army then? Tell us about it."

Everyone sat up at this. Professors looked at each other questioningly and scratched their heads. The student stammered a little and plunged into a series of vague, verbose generalizations which made it quite plain that he didn't know from nothing, as Rube Goldberg says. Gradually the discussion veered away from this subject; but when the examination was completed, the professor's colleagues crowded around him.

"What is all this about the Tudor standing army? Was there one?" they asked.

"Well, that's a funny thing," he admitted. "Professor Blank asked me about that the other day. He didn't know and I don't know. I thought this fellow might."

Which may or may not prove that a rolling prophet is not without moss.—*The Yale Daily News.*

Temperance for Sixth Graders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

WHAT should the public school teacher strive for in her temperance education program?

To assist teachers within the Los Angeles City School District in this phase of their work, the Board of Education here has provided an outline of objectives that should be foremost. For example, graduates from the sixth grade should have the following characteristics:

1. With health habits as a natural part of their daily régime of living.
2. With a purpose for the sake of which indulgences are forgone.
3. They should not drink tea, coffee, or commercial soft drinks known to contain drugs. They should know which fountain drinks are wholesome. They should know that pop and bottled drinks of this type are a great waste of money for the consumer.
4. With considerable training which has taught them to be temperate in worth-while things, such as recreation and eating.
5. With training in sports and athletics that has developed attitudes of sportsmanship, fair play, no alibis and team work.
6. They should know in general the advantages of abstinence from all kinds of alcoholic drinks and tobacco in sports and athletics.
7. With considerable training in facing all the facts in solving their own problems.
8. With the conviction that they are, individually, growing every day into finer, stronger, more important persons, and that they cannot afford to hinder this growth by harmful indulgences.
9. With some knowledge of (above the fourth grade).
   a. Nature of alcohol and other narcotics
   b. Effect of these upon bodily functions
   c. Effect of these upon mental functions
   d. The individual's social responsibility
10. They should know that alcohol and tobacco are narcotics and that seeming stimulation is due to release of control (inhibition.)
11. They should know something of the wastefulness in food materials involved in the manufacturing of alcoholic drinks.
12. They should be developing fine standards of conduct for themselves without being intolerant of others who have different standards which are, possibly, equally fine.
13. They should know that it is wise to prefer companions with the standards of conduct they have adopted for themselves.
14. They should be critical of commercial propaganda.
15. They should know the laws relating to smoking of cigarettes on school premises . . . and with regard to sale of tobacco to minors.
16. With a growing appreciation that personal liberty is dependent upon social code.

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Watch for these advertisements on the Progress in Education pages, Tuesdays and Saturdays, and in the Weekly Magazine Section, Wednesdays.

Aviation's Service to Peace Disclosed to Monitor Writer In Flight of 22,000 Miles

(Continued from Page 1)

ing home with a deep sense of gratitude for the welcome that I had from Pan American Airways representatives everywhere and from native people who have made me know and understand and love their countries.

It is just two months since I started off with a vague idea that air transportation was a useful way of getting about. I am coming home realizing that it is not only a means of transportation and communication, but a force for peace, for international understanding, for the development and growth of civilization itself.

Take, for instance, the northern section of Brazil nearly 3000 miles from the capital city of Rio de Janeiro. When the rubber boom was at its height, the people of Para and Manáos, 1000 miles up the Amazon River, went every year to Europe. Their children attended school in London, in Paris, in Madrid.

Rio was "too far away and too expensive," they said, and so they went to Europe on the big steamers, and it was Europe rather than their own capital city which held their esteem and interest. Now that the rubber market is flat Europe is impossible for most of these people, and Rio still remains "too far away and too expensive."

So in that great loosely-knit country, larger than the United States, revolutions have been not hard to bring about and the independent pride of the provinces has threatened to split it in a dozen pieces. Today America's airplanes are bringing Brazil together. Not only is air travel stimulating actual visiting back and forth, but the constant coming and going of planes, of pilots and passengers who bring news and praise of one section to another, is helping to consolidatee and solidify the nation.

Mutual Understanding Increased

What is happening in Brazil is taking place all over South America. Countries are being welded and between countries there is coming about mutual understanding and knowledge which always increases war resistance.

And what is taking place in South America involves North America as well. Just as the lines of communication for South America have gone east and west, between Europe and the southern republics, so has it been with the United States. Travelers crowd the boats for Paris, for London, for Naples. But "South America has seemed too far away and too expensive."

The lack of interest was "a slap in the face" for South America. When those countries declared their freedom from Europe, they modeled their constitutions on the United States. They looked to their northern neighbor as their best friend.

They encountered not only lack of interest, but what they term "imperialism." In the treaties which they signed with the United States were clauses they called "imperialistic" and "imperialistic" has become their term for every casual, disinterested, or crude action on the part of a North American from a consul's inability to attend a native party to the traditional North American disinclination to shake hands every few minutes.

European Bonds Strengthened

While the United States has been more or less indifferent, Europe has been strengthening its bonds of friendship with South America. Its transatlantic liners to the east coast of South America have been in every way comparable to the ones it has sent to New York City. The European influence in Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine is on a basis with that of Great Britain in Canada, strengthened and supported by the big colonies of immigrants which have settled in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo just as they have in New York City, in Boston, in Buffalo.

This is the situation today when the trade of the continent is in the balance. Europe had air lines to win trade influence in South America before the Pan American Airways went down there. German and French lines were running inside South America and with big subsidies from their governments.

The one thing that Pan American Airways could do was to try to give something better than the others were doing and that competition was met by sending into the east coast service "Commodore" ships, planes which have been finer in many ways than those in use in the United States. They went after the trade with good planes, with a courtesy program which is remarkable and with the word which means most to airplane passengers, "security," putting into active operation dozens of regulations and devices which have made travel so safe that thus far there has never been an accident in the east coast service.

New Phase of Competition

Now this "trade war in the air," this struggle which is pretty real and intense, even though it is peaceful, has reached a new situation.

The famous Graf Zeppelin has operated a summer service between Brazil and Germany for two years and a contract is pending with the Brazilian Government under which a service of at least 20 trips a year will be made for 30 years. The Brazilian Government is advancing the equivalent of more than $1,000,000 with which to build a Rio terminal, the money to be refunded by the Zeppelin company at the rate of approximately $40,000 a year, and giving the Zeppelin company the exclusive right of operation so that airships of other lines will have to pay it a tariff for landing.

The great German Lufthansa line has started a route from Bathurst, Africa, connecting with the German Brazilian company and has inaugurated air mail service across the South Atlantic.

The French are studying the installation of a passenger service and have announced their intention of flying the mail all the way to France with great flying boats which have been developed for them at a cost of 50,000,000 francs to the French Government. Now they fly it over their own line from Santiago, Chile, to Natal, Brazil, put it on fast destroyer ships for Dakar, Africa, and then fly it to Paris, the proceeding taking 7½ days against the five days which will be required when they fly it all the way.

Greater Service This Year

If the announcements by European lines are fulfilled by 1934 there should be biweekly or even four times a week services to South America. Evidently Europe is taking its aviation connections with South America as seriously as it has taken its mercantile marine in the past. Against this, American service is trying to compete with the single trip a week authorized by the Post Office Department at present.

What will this do to United States business interests? So far European business has been struggling mainly for the east coast. The United States, partly with Grace Line ships, and partly by concentrated American interests, has had a good hold on the west coast business in South America. Helped by the war and by the development up to now of the Pan American Air Lines the United States has been gaining advantages over Europe.

There are certain United States handicaps. Lack of knowledge of the market and lack of credit extension are two of those disadvantages. Another is lack of speaking knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese, Portuguese being the tongue of Brazil, and Spanish that of most of the rest of South America. European school boys speak at least two languages well. But it is rare to find the representative of an American firm in South America who speaks the foreign language well unless he has learned it since his arrival. South Americans help him by speaking English, but there is no doubt that the lack of common speech in the foreign language leads to misunderstandings and lack of sympathy.

If the American business man is going to hold the advantages he has gained during the last few years and strengthen his position then he must learn to conduct his dealings in a better, more dramatic way than his competitors. Europe is driving a spearhead at the east coast of South America with the drama of transatlantic flying. Aviation offers the North American his opportunity to keep that spearhead from injuring his business connections. Air service costs more than steamers, but it gets the goods there quicker and the business man himself can travel and see his clients.

I was on a plane the other day with a Brazilian who was going to New York City to attend a dinner. It was his fifteenth trip to the United States and he talked about United States Government representatives showing a close interest in the relations between the two countries. Several times I have traveled by plane with men who had their local representatives come out to meet them for the 20 minutes or so that the airships stop at landing floats all along each day's travel. And, whether or not they speak the language, the face-to-face contact is advantageous.

Air mail is expensive, but the quantities I have seen carefully safeguarded in mail compartments of planes indicate that United States shippers are willing to pay well for the great advantage of getting there first.

It is plain that if United States business is to hold the advantages already gained in South America there must be better and faster air communication than is afforded even now, that the present seven days from New York to Buenos Aires must be cut to five and that every facility should be given to expedite the travel. As a beginning it seems likely that Pan American will put on the east coast run ships which are adequate for transatlantic use.

Contribution to Civilization

Meanwhile the demand for American goods is being stimulated to a considerable degree by the pilots, executives and ground personnel of Pan American Airways. Planes go through towns so small that salesmen rarely are sent there.

Few of these places are so small that some of their residents have not been educated in Europe, but their knowledge of the United States usually is limited to a publication seen long after its date or to a film which may or may not instill respect for American ideals.

Into these towns come crews and travelers, better dressed than the inhabitants, disdaining the inevitable dish of toothpicks and demanding salad dressing, tooth paste, or well-cut suits. Their actions are watched, an effort is made to import the goods they want, and another link of American business has been welded.

Material business is important, but the contribution to civilization goes even deeper than that. I have watched pilots dropping newspapers off planes to thatched roofs and almost naked people. I have seen them giving gifts to natives in pajama coats and trousers in the remote sections. I have heard them asking the leading local citizens about children and business.

And in what they are doing to serve humankind I agree with the man who watched a pilot struggling with a language not his own, break down, and with a grin clap a local man on the shoulder. He watched this and then said, "That boy is worth two ambassadors and three consuls."

Building-at-Profit Named as High Goal In National Recovery

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Building construction at a profit was given as the base for a full economic recovery yesterday by Prof. George F. Warren and Prof. Frank A. Pearson of Cornell University.

Professor Warren, a monetary adviser to President Roosevelt, with Professor Pearson made the statement in Farm Economics, issued by the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

"When a 'do-nothing' policy is followed in a severe depression such as the present one, recovery begins after the major portion of the farms, homes and other properties that are insolvent pass into the hands of the creditors and finally pass from the creditors to new buyers at panic prices," they reported.

"It usually takes about seven years to complete such a process of real estate liquidation to a point where building can begin.

"This time the depression was so severe that the 'let alone' policy broke down when wholesale foreclosures became imminent. Suspension of the gold standard and other policies have reduced the force of the depression.

"Full recovery will not occur until a sufficient volume of employment occurs so that the vacant houses will be occupied at rental rates that make it possible to build at a profit. This will probably require several years."

Charities to Urge N. Y. Job Insurance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Immediate passage of legislation to establish unemployment insurance or reserves in New York State will be urged by the State Charities Aid Association during the current legislative session, it was announced here today. Experience has shown, the association said, that the moment the economic depression was passed, interest in social protection of the workers would wane.

There is no question that a vastly better job of public relief has been carried out than in any previous depression, the association holds. More persons were taken care of and greater consideration and more adequate relief was given then. The association, which has been closely connected with the relief work, remains convinced however, of the manifold shortcomings of the public relief system, and declares that only state insurance can adequately help to meet the need.

While the Association prefers an insurance scheme which will pool payments in a central fund and thereby spread the risks, it will, nevertheless, support legislation calling for separate reserve funds if such legislation seems more likely to be passed. If reserve funds are thus supported, the Association will recommend that funds be established for entire industries rather than for individual employers, in order to spread the risk as far as possible.

South America Asks Air Mail

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 27 (By U. P.)—Installation of biweekly air mail service between United States and the east coast of South America was approved in a resolution by directors of the American Chamber of Commerce here. The resolution was similar to one recently passed by the Buenos Aires Chamber.

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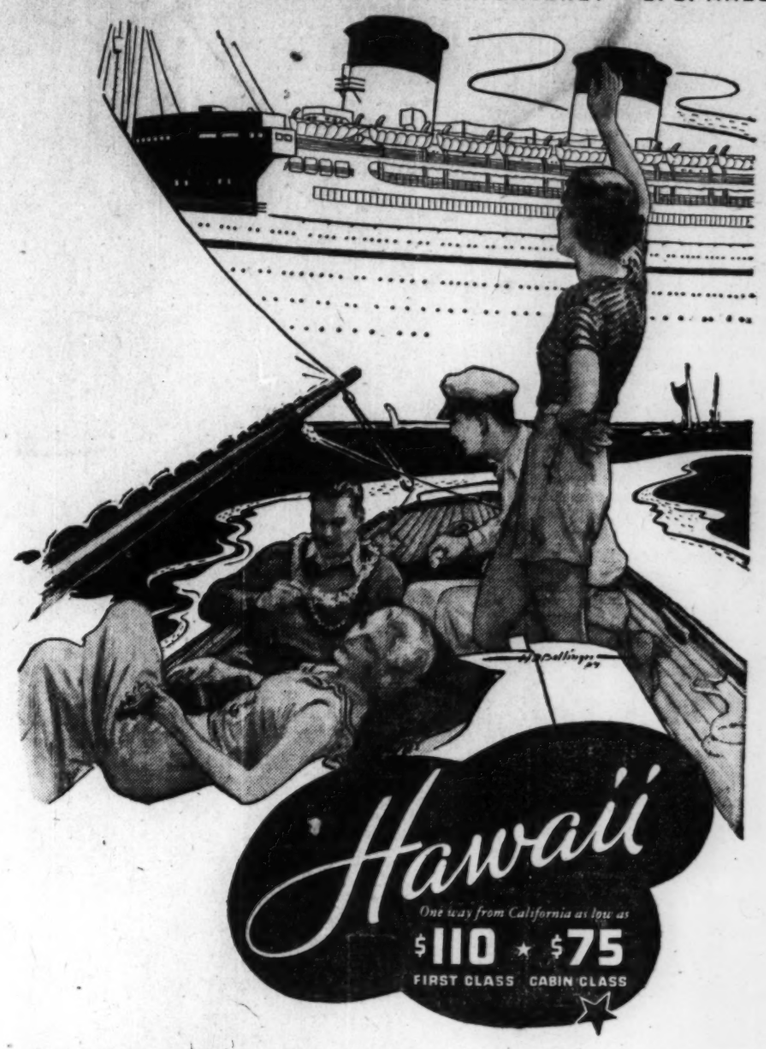

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Laconia	*May 12*	*Caledonia*	*June 10* B
Scythia	*May 26*	*Cameronia*	*July 1* D
Laconia	*June 9*	*Caledonia*	*July 8* B
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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Jog Along In a Narrow And Irregular Groove

Traders Maintain Watchful Waiting Attitude and Business Is Dull

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—((AP))—Financial markets displayed a little firmer front today, but most traders continued to maintain a watchful waiting attitude.

Stocks were highly irregular and exceptionally dull in the early hours, and the ticker tape was frequently idle. A mild rally later failed to enliven the proceedings to any great extent. There were few news developments of importance, but brokers advised that the market's technical condition had been benefited by the recent reactions.

Shares of U. S. Smelting came back about 3 points, while American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco advanced 1 each. Case, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward recovered a point or more, but Penney dropped 1.

Some Slightly Higher Prices

Such issues as United States Steel, Chrysler, American Can, United Aircraft, Goodyear, New York Central and Bethlehem Steel were slightly higher. Most of the utilities and motors were virtually unchanged.

Trading was the dullest in some time. The late tone was steady to firm. Improvement of fractions to a point was shown by U. S. Steel, General Motors, Electric Auto-Lite and Santa Fe.

Overnight consideration of the President's message to Congress recommending a federal commission for the control of communications, and the introduction of bills to that effect today, apparently did not excite the followers of these stocks.

Publication of salaries and bonuses received by officials of the country's largest corporations also appeared to be a neutral factor.

Bonds Steady

The bond market was under less selling pressure today, and moderate rallying tendencies appeared in some parts of the list during the early trading. Turnover was comparatively small in the first half of the session.

Some of the secondary rails showed a harder tone after their deep sag yesterday. Improvement within fractional limits, marked some issues of the Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Milwaukee, New York Central and St. Louis-San Francisco.

Although communications issues were heavy in spots the trading interest was too light to suggest unusual selling in connection with President Roosevelt's recommendation of a federal commission to supervise the industry.

Light selling brought losses of fractions to a point in Southern Railway 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, North American Company 5s, National Dairy 5½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Goodyear 5s and International Telephone 5s.

Foreign loans had no real trend, although the general tone was fairly firm. Slightly higher prices were paid for Canada 4s, Italy 7s, Australia 5s, Brazil 6½s and Poland 7s. Norway 6s sagged a major fraction, and Japanese loans were a shade lower.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; leaders rise quietly.

Bonds: Steady; secondary rails improve.

Curb: Steady; selling dries up.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; dollar slightly higher.

Cotton: Steady; trade and New Orleans buying; steadiness stock market.

Sugar: Higher; reports favorable progress sugar allotment bill.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher: oversold condition apparent.

Corn: Firm: sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Strong; all kinds in demand, best yearlings $7.35.

Hogs: Slow, 15 lower, extreme top $4.80 paid sparingly.

Foreign

London—The European situation checked business on the stock exchange today, especially in foreign securities which turned easier. Gilt-edged securities and transatlantic issues were very steady, while Kaffirs improved on South African buying. Oil shares eased on unfavorable American advices. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Although trading was dull, prices on the Bourse held their ground, Rentes improving. The closing was steady.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse continued their upward surge, potash shares being in special demand. The closing was firm.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28¼	30½	Manhattan	30½	33
City	29¼	31¼	Public	29½	32
*Commerc'l	133	143	Trade Bank	22	28
Fifth Av	1120	1200	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1595	1650			

*New stock.

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	61	65	Fulton	230	270
Banca C I	143	160	Guaranty	338	348
Bk NY&T	340	370	Irving	17¾	20
Bronx	6	7	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	97	110	Law Tit&G	2½	5
Cn Hanover	128	135	M'facturers	20¾	23¾
Chemical	38¾	42	New York	93¼	100
County	31¾	35	Title Guar	11½	14
Empire	19	22	Unit States	1700	1750

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	33	36	Merchants	265	300
N Shawmut	23½	25½	Second Nat	85	95

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	47	50	Harris T&S	235	240
First Nat	120	126	Northern Tr	344	400

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	34½	38	Home	22	25
Am Alliance	17¾	20	North River	19¾	22
Gt Americn	19¼	22	Sprgfld Fire	94½	100
Hartford	47	52	U S Fire	35	40

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.27	Last Feb.26
11⅛	6⅝	..	Adams Express	6800	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
29¾	16	1	Adams Mills	3400	36	33	33½	33¾
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2⅜	6½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
106¼	98½	3†	Air Reduction	300	8½	8	8¼	8¼
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	100	99	99	99
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska Juneau	4100	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
5¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	3200	4¼	4	4	4
14⅜	5¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	11¾	10⅜	11¼	10½
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	2200	153½	151½	152	152¼
23¾	18½	..	Allis Chalmers	3200	19¾	18¾	19⅛	19
20½	12⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16¼	16¼	16½	..
50¾	41½	2	Amerada	1100	48	47½	48	47½
36	34⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	29¼	28½	28½	28½
22	14½	..	Am Bank Note	700	19½	19	19	19
13¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	10¼	9¾	10¼	10
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	57	56	57	59
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	33¼	33	33	33½
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	104	104	104	..
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	4200	163¾	162½	163	163
140	126½	7	Am Can pf	600	139½	139½	139½	139½
33½	23½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2000	29¼	28½	28¾	28½
56¼	38½	..	Am Car & F pf	300	50½	50	50	50½
12	6½	..	Am Chain	1200	12¼	10¾	12¼	..
31	20½	..	Am Chain pf	200	31½	31	31½	..
52	46¾	2†	Am Chicle	200	51½	50¾	51¼	50½
62½	49	..	Am Com Alcohol	2000	51¾	50¾	51¼	50½
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	3100	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	10
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	23¾
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	181	181	181	181
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	300	13¾	13½	13¾	..
22½	17½	1	Am Hawaiian	300	20	19	20	19¼
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
40⅝	30½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35½
10	6½	..	Am Ice	900	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
45	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	42	42	42	..
11	6½	..	Am International	2700	9½	8¾	9⅛	9
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6⅞	4	..	Am La Fr pf	100	6	5½	5½	..
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1300	35½	34¾	34¾	35
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	300	69	68	69	67
9¾	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	400	7	6½	7	6½
9¾	3¾	..	Am Mach & Met pf	400	7	6½	7	6½
27⅞	18	..	Am Metal	3100	24¼	22¾	24	23¾
31¾	21	1½	Am News	60	29	29	29	29
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	5900	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	300	20	14	20	19
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	9200	15	14⅝	14⅞	14½
115	111½	..	Am Radiator pf	20	117½	117½	117½	..
28	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	14100	28½	24⅝	24⅞	25½
47¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	400	47	46¼	47	46¼
8¾	3¼	..	Am Seating	600	6½	5⅝	6	5¾
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	23½	23½	23½	24
51¾	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12400	46	44½	45¼	44½
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1900	21½	21	21½	21
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	52½	52	52½	52
116¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	3100	108½	108	108	..
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3900	131	130½	130¾	130½
28¾	7⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
27⅝	10¾	1	Am Type F pf	100	24	23½	24	23½
80	69¼	6	Am Wat W & E	6400	21¾	21	21¾	21¼
17½	14⅜	..	Am Wat Ipf	700	74	73	74	72¾
83¾	61¾	..	Am Woolen	1300	71¼	13⅞	14	13⅞
9	5⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	600	74	73¾	74	73½
17⅝	13½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
12	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	9800	15½	14⅝	15	14⅜
24¾	18	.80	Anaconda Wire	100	10	10	10	10
88¾	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap	500	20¼	20	20½	20½
31⅞	27½	1	Anchor Cap pf	10	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
112	110	7	Archer Daniels	100	28	28	28	28
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	10	111	111	111	..
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	100	85½	85½	85½	85
7¾	5¼	..	Armour Ill B	4700	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
64¼	55	7	Armour Ill pf	1800	28	27⅞	3	2¾
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	4500	60½	59	59½	58½
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	800	7¼	6½	7¼	6⅝
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	140	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
18¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
35¾	29½	.50	Asso Oil	300	16½	16¼	16½	16
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	6500	87	85¼	85¾	85¼
53½	39	..	Atchison pf	100	81	81	81	81½
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Coast Line	400	48¾	48	48¾	48
46½	35¼	50b	Atl Refining	3800	31½	30¾	31	31½
11½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	600	45	44	44¾	44½
57	47¾	2‡	Atlas Tack	100	8	8	8	8¼
16	4⅞	..	Auburn Auto	6400	55¼	53¾	53¾	53½
10¾	7½	..	Austin Nichols	1900	14½	13¾	14½	13¾
			Aviation Corp Del	12000	8¼	7⅞	7¾	7⅞

—B—

16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	8800	13¾	13⅜	13	13¾
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	48	45	45	44
34½	32¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9500	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾
37¾	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	32¾	32¼	32⅜	32¼
46½	39½	2½‡	Bangor & Aroos	600	42	42	42	43½
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	80	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	110	24¾	24	24	24
18	10¾	..	Barnsdall A	1500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
14¼	8⅞	..	Beatrice Cream	400	15	14¾	15	15
14½	12½	1½	Belding Hem	2200	13¼	12¾	13	12⅞
23⅞	16⅛	..	Benefic Ind Loan	800	13	13	13	13
33¼	26½	.25b	Bendix Aviation	4900	19¼	18⅝	19⅜	19
49½	34¾	..	Best & Co	300	31½	30¾	30¾	30¾
82	65¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9200	45½	44¼	44¾	44⅝
40	27	..	Beth Steel pf	400	75¼	74¼	75	73⅝
16¾	10⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	35	33⅜	35	35½
98	58	7	Blaw Knox	100	14	14	14	13¾
68¾	55	2	Bloomingdale pf	20	94	94	94	..
27½	19¼	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	61½	60	61	60½
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borden	2600	23	22¾	23	23
18⅛	12	.25b	Borg Warner	4600	24⅞	23½	24	24
20¾	15	1	Briggs Mfg	6200	15¾	14⅞	15½	15
36¼	31½	..	Briggs & Strat	100	18½	18½	18½	18¼
28	17½	..	Brooklyn Man T	600	31¾	31	31	31
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	8	7¾	8	7¾
7⅝	5⅜	..	Bucqrus E cv pf	300	12	12	12	11¾
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg	2000	6½	6	6	6½
5⅝	3⅜	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	32½	32½	32½	32½
15½	9¾	..	Budd Wheel	1900	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
6	1⅜	..	Bullard	1000	13¼	13	13¼	12¾
15½	4	..	Burns Bros A	100	4	4	4	4
19⅜	15	.40	Burns Bros pf	150	14¼	14	14	14
37⅜	21⅜	..	Burroughs Add	1900	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	16¼
15¾	5½	..	Bush Terminal	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4¾	2½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ctfs	20	12	12	12	11
32¾	21⅞	..	Butterick	300	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
			Byers	1700	28¼	27	27⅝	27

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27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	100	24½	24½	24½	23½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan C & L	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	14	13⅝	14	13¾
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	100	25	24¼	24¾	24⅞
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4200	16	15⅝	16	15½
32⅝	28½	1‡	Cannon Mills	200	31	30¾	31	30⅝
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	600	75¾	74	75¾	74
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2500	29	28¼	28¾	28
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	4500	40¾	39⅝	40⅜	39¾
37⅛	21¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	3
32½	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	27⅜	27½	27½	27⅜
13⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	500	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11
40¼	32¾	..	Cerro de Pasco	5100	36¼	34½	34¾	34½
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	900	39	38½	39¾	38¾
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4500	43¾	43¼	43¾	43
3	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
11⅞	6½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8½	4¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	10	9⅞	10	9¾
13¼	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P	2800	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
15	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3500	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'western	9200	12½	12⅛	12¾	12⅝
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	23	21½	23	22¼
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	8	8	8	8⅛
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
8	4⅜	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	5½	5	5⅛	5
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11⅝	7	..	Chickasha Cot O	500	26¾	26½	26¾	26¼
60⅜	49⅞	1	Childs Company	700	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	Chrysler	37600	56⅛	54⅜	55⅜	55¼
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	100	21	20⅝	20⅝	21
1¼	¾	..	City Ice & F pf	10	73	73	73	..
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	200	1	⅞	1	⅞
17½	8¾	.20b	City Stores rtc	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17⅜	9⅞	..	Clark Equipment	400	16	15¾	16	15⅝
28½	18	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4900	16¼	15¼	16	15⅝
8¾	3⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	26	25	25⅝	25
40⅜	27	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
19¼	11½	.50b	Colo & Southern	40	35½	35½	35½	35½
75¾	52	6	Columbia Gas	11500	15½	15	15⅝	15
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pf A	200	76⅛	76	76	75
71	53	2	Columbia G pf B	10	66	66	66	..
30⅛	18¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	24	24	24	23½
27	23½	1½	Columbia Carb	1000	66½	66	66½	66¼
44½	38	3	Comm Credit	3800	27⅞	26½	27½	27
29	24	2	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	26¾	26	26	25¼
54½	35¾	2	Comm Cred A	100	44	44	44	44
10½	6	..	Comm Inv Tr	1700	52¼	51½	51⅞	51¼
36¾	26½	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	6800	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
3¾	1¾	..	Comm Solvents	1400	7	6¾	7	6¾
44⅞	21½	6	Comwith & So	12600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
31¼	23	1.30	Comwith & So pf	300	39	36½	38	36½
5¾	2½	..	Congoleum Nairn	2200	28¾	28	28⅝	28½
17⅝	10¼	.50b	Consol Film Ind	1100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
47⅜	35⅜	3	Consol Film ½ pf	1800	16	15⅝	16	15⅝
4¾	2½	..	Consol Gas	9200	39¼	39	39¼	39⅜
14¼	9¾	.25b	Consol Laundries	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
2¾	⅞	..	Consol Oil	12400	13	12¾	13	12⅝
2¾	1⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5½	5¼	5½	5
9½	6½	..	Consol Textile	3100	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
4½	2⅝	..	Container A	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅜	7	..	Container B	1900	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking A	600	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking B	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
81½	75	2½	Cont Baking pf	200	61	61	61	61
2¾	1⅜	1.20	Cont Can	3000	78¾	77½	77½	77½
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Cont Insurance	700	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
18⅛	12	.25b	Cont Motors	1800	2¼	2	2	2
20¾	15	1	Cont Oil	6800	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
141	135	7	Corn Products	1400	72½	72	72½	72¼
3⅝	2¾	..	Corn Prod pf	100	141	140½	140½	140½
36½	20¼	2	Coty	1100	7	6¾	7	..
6¼	3⅞	..	Cream of Wheat	1900	32½	32¼	32¾	32¾
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	200	30½	30	30⅜	30⅜
5¾	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	5½	5	5⅛	5
15½	9¾	..	Crucible Steel	1200	34⅝	32¾	34½	33¾
9⅝	3½	..	Cuba Co	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
47¾	20½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	20	40	39½	40	39½
22⅞	13½	..	Cudahy Packing	600	44	43	43	44
64	42⅞	..	Curtis Publishing	800	19¾	19	19	19
5½	2½	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	61½	61	61½	61
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	7200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
21½	11	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3900	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	10
			Cutler Hammer	100	18	18	18	18½

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			Deere & Co	2200	30⅞	29⅝	30½	30
			Del & Hudson	1600	64½	63	64	63¼
			Del Lack & W	9200	28¾	27¾	28⅛	28¼
			Denver R G pf	100	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
			Detroit Edison	400	82	82	82	82
			Diamond Match	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
			Dome Mines	2900	25	24¾	24¾	24½
			Douglas A	8400	23¾	22½	22¾	22⅞
			Dresser B	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
			du Pont de Nem	5200	99⅝	98	98	98½
			du Pont deb	200	118¾	118¾	118¾	..

—E—

12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
93⅞	79	3	Eastman Kodak	500	90	89¼	90	89
22⅜	13½	.25c	Eaton Mfg	3800	19¾	18¾	19½	19½
18	11⅜	..	Edington Schld	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝
31¾	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5200	28¾	27½	28	27¾
7½	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	700	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
9¾	4½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
30¼	8⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2300	7	6¾	7	6⅞
19¾	8	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	15	14½	15	14¾
52	46	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	13¾	13	13⅜	13
1⅞	⅞	.80	Elec Sto Battery	400	47⅞	47	47½	47
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
			Elk Horn Coal pf	200	3	3	3	3
63	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	200	.60	60	60	..

Hard to Discover Which Direction Market Is Moving

Trading Simmers Down to Small Proportions in Wall Street

By Forrest Price

If one were equipped with a range finder or some such contraption he might discover the trend of today's stock market.

But he would have to be able to figure it down to a gnat's heel to get the direction.

Such was the situation during most of today's session in very quiet trading. Those mercifully provided with a sense of optimism thought they saw a hardening tendency in the afternoon trading.

But it was not what you would call a recovery or even a rally from the tobagganing of the last few days.

Sales totaled only about 1,350,000 shares.

Bonds presented a little more cheerful appearance. But they made only slight headway in a very dull market. A few of the leading rail liens moved forward fractionally. These gains were somewhat offset by small declines elsewhere in the group.

Commodities moved about in a desultory way. Grain prices started out boldly enough with slight gains at the start, struck an irregular gait and then rose nearly 2 cents above Monday's close. Silver was strong. Rubber and the rest of the commodities were without feature.

The market has reached a stage which the professionals call a "trading affair." That is to say it is now a two-sided proposition.

It is pointed out that while in the next few months there may be many ups and downs, and opportunities for the day-to-day trader to get in and out, conservative investors have no need to become frightened when the down movement is in progress. Also that it is not wise to reach for stocks when the market points strongly upward.

Old timers say this is a good time to watch earnings. And in this connection it is encouraging to know that the January net operating income of most of the leading railroads of the country was more than three times that of January, 1933, and four times that of January, 1932.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch.	..	1%	1%
renewal rate	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	45¾c	45⅞c	38¼c
Time loans—			
30 days	⅝@1	¾@1	¾@1
60 days	1 @1¼	¾@1	⅝@1
4 months	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1
5-6 months	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked	Last	Last	Last
60 to 90 days	⅝@⅝	½@⅝	½	1	@ ⅝
4 months	⅝@⅝	½@⅝	½	1	@ ⅝
6 months	⅝@⅝	½@⅝	½	1⅛	@1

London Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝	1
Bar gold	136s 7d	136s 5d	1 @1½
Bar gold	20⅝d	20⅜d	138s 3d
			18¾d

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2

Financial: News and Comment

Canada's Trade Barometer Now Far Above 1933

Foreign Commerce Is 40 P. C. Ahead of Last Year —Better Times Seen

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Canada's trade barometer has continued to rise during the past four weeks, and still points upward, says the Bank of Montreal in its current trade review just received here.

With all indices indicating improvement, the bank reports that foreign commerce in January rose in value 40 per cent over the like month in 1933; that staple and other commodity prices shared in the gain, and that bank clearings, bank debts and railway earnings are showing substantial increases.

"Impulse to business is given by the greater stability and steadiness of commodity prices, the bank says. The Dominion Bureau index figure of wholesale prices in January, 70.6, is nearly seven points higher than a year ago. In this recovery farm products, notably hogs and wheat, have participated, and upon the whole farm and dairy output is realizing better prices. Since the base of the index is 1926 equals 100, there is yet a long climb to be made to reach the conditions of that year.

"There is a growing conviction that business is entering into better times, gradual though the recovery be, and this confidence aids in reaching the desired end. There is less unemployment. Factories are extending their operations, closed mills are being reopened. Consumption of hydro-power increases. Foreign exchange is more stable. The output of manufactures is larger and more normal conditions are coming about."

Plan to Protect Mortgage Holders In New York State

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Formation of two non-profit corporations to deal with the complicated guaranteed mortgage certificate situation and protect the interests of about 500,000 investors are among the chief recommendations by George W. Alger, Moreland Act commissioner, in an interim report before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday.

Because of the urgency of the situation and the distress of many investors who hold guaranteed mortgage certificates which have shrunk to less than one-fourth their former value in the open market, it was deemed necessary to submit an interim report, Mr. Alger said in his letter to the Governor.

One of the emergency corporation which Mr. Alger recommends would aid distressed certificate holders by loans up to 25 per cent of the face value of their certificates. The other would look after rehabilitation of properties mortgages on which had defaulted and arrange for payment of arrears on taxes so as to avoid the 10 per cent yearly penalty.

The Certificate Holders Relief Corporation would get a $100,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which has already been arranged for, and lend it to needy certificate holders at 5 per cent.

The Certificate Holders Emergency Corporation would be standing trustee of the management of all the defaulted issues.

Governor Lehman said he would call a meeting this week of leading financiers and leaders of the Legislature to work out the details of the two proposed corporations.

Gold Holdings Climb To Record Figure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—United States gold holdings have climbed $322,000,000 during February to a record figure of $7,340,318,902.

Accompanying the increase in gold assets has been a boost in the dollar profit on devaluation. On February 1 the dollar profit was $2,805,512,000. On February 24, the latest day for which figures were available, the profit stood at $2,807,913,000.

The increase of $200,000,000 in the last four days represented final payments on large shipments from abroad between February 10 and February 20.

Federal Corn Loans In Illinois Now $21,000,000

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27—Federal corn loans in this state exceed $21,000,000, it is announced by Mr. W. W. McLaughlin, director of the State Department of Agriculture. The grand total of impounded corn is now 47,084,356 bushels, sealed on loans at 45 cents a bushel by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

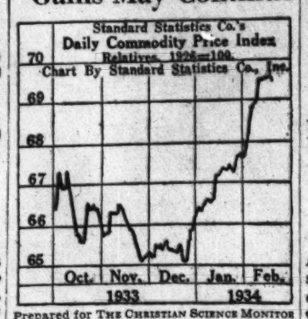
Barring a substantial fluctuation in the grain market, another 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels may be placed under seal on loans within the next 30 days, according to Mr. McLaughlin.

Cost of Living After Decline Resumes Rise

Cost of living, after declining for two months in succession, resumed its rise in January, according to the regular monthly consumers' study conducted by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis. Despite this rise, however, average cost to Mr. Consumer is only 5.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1933.

Wages in manufacturing industries, unfortunately, did not keep pace with this development, according to the survey. A fractional decline of 0.8 per cent was shown for January over the preceding month, although wages stand 38 per cent above January of a year ago.

Commodity Price Gains May Continue



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE the upward trend of commodity prices indicated by the accompanying chart probably will continue during the early future, there is every likelihood that advances will be of a moderate nature and gauged by current and future demands from manufacturers.

Any abrupt increase in the price level, with corresponding rise in living costs, would almost certainly bring effective protests from consumers.

Receivership Costs Decried in Senate Committee Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Receivership and bankruptcy proceedings under federal judges in California were denounced in a preliminary report to the Senate from its special committee appointed to study such cases throughout the country.

Attacking the high cost of the receivership proceedings, the committee reported that for every dollar paid to general creditors, 96 cents was paid in fees.

Bankruptcy costs in three California cities over a two and a half year period, the committee reported, exceeded by a wide margin the combined salaries for that period of the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Cabinet, the Senate, and all federal judges from the Supreme Court on down.

The costs amounted to $9,243,407 in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Oakland while the salaries of the executive heads of the Government, the Senate and the judges, amounted to only $7,782,500.

The committee concluded that the conditions it had found in California justified "drastic remedies" but proposed that in order to prevent injustices it should examine conditions in other parts of the country before recommending corrective legislation.

The report was filed by Chairman Ashurst, for the full committee composed of Senators McAdoo (D.) of California, Van Nuys (D.) of Indiana, Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island and Austin (R.) of Vermont.

It said 270 equity receiverships were examined and for the most part creditors had no voice in the appointment of receivers and had little if any consideration after their appointment.

Trading in Silver Leads Activity In Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Silver has been the most interesting of the nonferrous metals during the last week. Trading in silver futures on Commodity Exchange at New York was nearly 50,000,000 ounces for the week, one of the largest totals on record. The silver price reached 46¾c on one day, a new high since January, 1930.

The news was cabled from China that the government officials of that country do not wish higher silver prices, which is contrary to much popular economic theory. It is stated furthermore that the Chinese might place an embargo against silver exports, and that Chinese statesmen have cabled President Roosevelt in attempts to dissuade him from further silver legislation.

Tin prices gained ⅜c a pound during the week, following a similar rise the preceding week. The quotation is now 52.35c a pound as compared with its recent low of 50 cents. Tin consumption is gaining rapidly in this country.

Copper has been dull at home, but active in Europe where about 22,000 tons were sold in the week. The public hearing on the copper code has been postponed from Feb. 27 to March 9.

The principal development in lead has been announced curtailments in production. The St. Joseph Lead Company will cut 17½ per cent on March 1, following the lead of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company which curtailed 20 per cent on Feb. 1.

General Foods Net Earnings for 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The preliminary annual statement of General Foods Corporation and subsidiaries shows net earnings of approximately $11,000,000 after all charges and expenses, and provision for income taxes.

This is equal to about $2.10 a share on the 5,251,468 shares of the company's no par value common stock outstanding at the close of the year.

This compares with net earnings of $10,343,882 for the previous year, equivalent to $1.97 a share on 5,251,501 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1932.

Treasury Issue Six Times Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announces that the $75,000,000 issue of 182-day Treasury bills dated Feb. 28 were nearly six times oversubscribed.

Of the $420,115,000 received in bids, $75,088,000 was accepted. The average interest rate on a discount basis was 0.62 per cent a year.

Devaluated Peso No Aid to Cattle Men in Argentina

Livestock Prices Decline While Cost of Supplies and Feed Rises

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 27 (AP)—Argentina's "New Deal," which consisted principally of a 20 per cent devaluation of the peso and a government guarantee of a "basic price" for wheat, maize and linseed, is not working out according to schedule and is causing serious concern to its creators.

The devaluation of the peso was expected to bring prosperity to stock breeders through an automatic rise in livestock prices.

Unfortunately, these measures have not provided the short cut to prosperity which they were designed to bring about. Since the New Deal became effective in November, 1933, cattle prices in Argentina have fallen—even in terms of the depreciated peso—despite the fact that meat prices have risen appreciably in London, where much of this country's beef is sold.

In other words, the Argentine stockbreeder who expected to receive approximately 30 centavos per kilo liveweight, instead of 21 centavos at the old peso valuation, was considerably disappointed to find that no such increase occurred. To add to his plight, the price rise in London also failed to benefit him in any way. On the other hand, a rise in the cost of all his feed and other supplies meanwhile was appreciably greater than the devaluation of the peso would justify.

The Argentine stock breeder, therefore, is awakening to the fact that the New Deal, as far as he is concerned, is not exactly a new deal in his favor. No official explanation of the price variation has been issued by the Government, although the Minister of Finance has declared that cattle prices, which often slump at this time of the year, have done well to remain steady. Stock breeders in general are not favorably impressed with this argument, and unless an improvement in prices materializes in the near future their spokesmen are going to ask some embarrassing questions in Congress when that body meets in May.

Says Railways Should Be Put On Equality With Competitors

Railroad Man Says Carriers Can't Earn Reasonable Profit While Costs of Other Forms of Transport Are Paid in Part by Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 27—That the railroads will never be able to earn reasonable profits from their operations so long as a large portion of the costs of the competitors are paid out of taxation, was the statement of C. D. Morris of the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, Chicago, speaking before the Rotary Club here today.

Showing how the cut in maintenance work affects retail trade, Mr. Morris said:

"The railroads expended approximately $322,000,000 for maintenance of their roadway and structures in 1933, which was about 38 per cent of the average sum expended annually during the five years, 1925 to 1929, and was $29,000,000 less than that expended for the same purposes in 1932.

"The average annual maintenance expenditure upon roadway and structures for the five-year period, 1925 to 1929, was $849,000,000, a sum $527,000,000 more than was expended for this purpose last year. In the light of these statistics it is not difficult to explain the many complaints of poor retail business throughout the country last year. The dollar spent by the railways for roadway maintenance purposes finds its way immediately into the till of the retailer.

"Maintenance work has been deferred by all the railroads for four years, it being one of the few methods a railroad has of reducing its operating expenses, a thing that has been absolutely necessary during the depression. In spite of great reductions in operating expenses, however, 33 out of the 149 Class I railroads in the United States suffered an operating loss last year. Many more of them did not have net earnings sufficient to meet their overhead expense and were forced to borrow off the Government to meet maturing bond interest.

"It is obvious, however, at this time that the nation must give immediate attention to the railroad problem, if we are to lift our great transportation system out of the slough of despond. The federal coördinator of the railroads, in his first report to Congress, suggests that the ultimate solution of the railroad problem is government ownership, but declares that the time is not ripe for such a step.

"The time is, therefore, here when private ownership must prove its value. In the way of service this is being demonstrated every day. Government operation, which has always and everywhere proven to be political operation, has never provided a character of service comparable with that provided by private operation. Financial results from operations must be improved. This can be done only by placing the railroads on an equality with their competitors, in the way of regulation, wages, taxation and service. So long as a large portion of the costs of service of railroad competitors are paid out of taxation while the railroads are forced to pay all the costs of their service, so long will it be impossible to increase rail traffic sufficient to enable the carriers to earn a reasonable profit from their operation.

"There will be ample time to resort to government ownership and operation after private ownership has been given a fair chance to prove its value, a thing it has not had in recent years. Let all subsidization of commercial transport be abolished and all such agencies be placed under the same or similar regulatory authority, to the end that all forms of transportation be coordinated, so that each form may be allocated to that service it is best fitted to perform. This done and we shall be able to determine which form is the best and the most economical for any particular service needed. Under such a program the railroads will have a fair chance to demonstrate their superiority and there is little doubt but that they will be able to do so. The improvement now going on in rail service will continue and the entire country share in the benefits. And this can all be done without injustice to any form of commercial transport now in existence."

The World's Business

NRA—Reëxamination—I

THIS week in the United States has been dedicated to — complaints. For the next four or five days the NRA will hear the grumbles of anybody who has been affected by the operation of the Industrial Recovery Act. Then, on March 5, the code authorities will assemble, and will seek to find remedies. Both events will bring this new system, so important to the future of America, under national review. The review is long overdue. It will provide an opportunity for much more than the complaints of affected persons. It will furnish a parade of codes which have slipped up kaleidoscopically, and this should be helpful from the standpoint of general reappraisement.

* * *

Purposes

No satisfactory background of the genesis of codification has yet been printed. In fact, of course, it was a response to the planning ideas that, in spite of what Mr. Walter Lippmann may say, the President took with him to the White House. He had already elaborated his great scheme for a social and economic laboratory in the Tennessee Valley. He had envisaged what Mr. Donald Richberg calls a "reconstructed individualism" —an individualism in which a public interest would be seen in most acts of buying and selling. But there was no very clear sign of what form the New Deal would take. Congress, elected, as was the President, to repair a system always "half broke and half boom," soon showed the way. It had clearly been affected by the technocratic fear that the machine threatened to bring on progressive joblessness. In April the Senate passed the Black 30-hour bill, and the House was ready to follow suit with the Connery Bill, which was also equipped with a minimum wage. It seemed necessary to the Administration to harmonize this forward-looking labor legislation with a comprehensive scheme for the entire reorganization of industry. This was the germ of the Industrial Recovery Act. Business was more than willing. It had just come through a quarter the history of which had had to be written in red ink. So Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, took a hand in the legislation. Indeed, he seems to have had as much to do with NIRA as Senator Robert F. Wagner. In these circumstances it was amazing that the NIRA should ever have been described as radical, a move to the left. It was simply an effort to bring order out of chaos; first, by suspending the anti-trust laws, to help industry to combine; secondly, through extensive hours and wage arrangements, to fill up the vacuum of buying power which had been left by the Great Depression.

* * *

Planning

One sees very little evidence about the planning side of the NRA. This is provided for in Section 2 of the act. Having heard the President himself declaim against excess plant capacity, I judge it to be what Mr. Louis Stark describes as "the heart of the NRA." The provision specifically called forth the setting up of a research and planning division within the NRA. The status of this division seems to be shrouded in doubt. Col. Robert H. Montgomery, who succeeded Dr. Alexander Sachs as the head of the division, is now said to be only a consultative adviser. But there appears to be a reasonable certainty that, again in Mr. Stark's words, the division has become a "stepchild." Further light will no doubt be shed on this matter during the current hearing at the insistence of those social planners who regarded the NRA as an opportunity of making industry take heed of the morrow "in the public interest." How much planning "in the public interest" has been done by the Code Authorities themselves is difficult to determine. Most of the effort seems to have been spent upon achieving what is euphemistically called "price stabilization." But instances of planning seep out occasionally. The cotton textile industry was allowed to take a historic step on Nov. 28 last year in curtailing hours "in order to preserve a balance of production activity with consumption requirements." Then there was the proposal by the woolen manufacturers to have new machinery in the industry and prevent operation of machines that have been idle for two years except under special license from the code authority. Also there was the proposal of the kraftboard and paperboard producers that they be allowed to organize a corporation to acquire plants which "cannot operate successfully under normal business conditions." While all these plans may secure the needs of particular industries, they do not seem part and parcel of the central planning which the act required should be done at the top, more or less after the war-time model of the War Industries Board.

* * *

Monopoly

Moreover, these and other steps have fostered a general suspicion that a new kind of monopolism lurks in the codes. Insurgent Republican Senators have fostered this suspicion. It, too, will be brought out in the open this week. Specific instances have been cited for the attention of the Federal Trade Commission by Senate resolution. The charge of monopoly is chiefly associated with price-stabilization or price-fixing. Clearly the admission of price-fixing in a code hands over to a body of producers a power which, in the absence of strict government supervision, can be used to gouge the entire community. We now know that a great deal of price-fixing has been allowed in the codes. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, testifying before the House Labor Committee last week, said that 60 per cent of the codes have some form of price-fixing. How strict is government supervision? It is difficult to say. I asked the government representative on a code authority the other day how many meetings he had attended and he replied, "None." He said further that he had been invited to go to Washington next week "if I would pay my own expenses."

* * *

Price-Fixing

Price-fixing has nothing to do with the apparent aim of the Administration to regulate the price level. This latter object is in the domain of money policy. It has to do with the average of all prices, or the purchasing power of money. Price-fixing in the above connection means control over particular prices. This price-fixing, with or without government supervision, is a very dangerous weapon in a régime of private enterprise. General Johnson said that the formula had been allowed in the codes "despite the hullabaloo." The hullabaloo came from economists and others whose memories are long enough to remember the number of price-fixing schemes that have soaked the public and then broken down with disastrous results. If there has been one thing that the NRA has been advised against, it is the institution of price-fixing. An industry in this matter is too close to the profits to be trusted with this sovereign function, and a government, in spite of what the Technocrats may say, has not the wisdom. As Mr. William Trufant Foster said, in a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly,

> "In order to fix prices that would regulate production schedules, and distribute the products as closely in accord with the desires of the people as the prevailing system of price bidding, the Government would have to devise some means of measuring the almost infinite number of daily changes in the needs and desires of millions of people, and also some means of measuring the almost infinite number of daily changes in the goods offered by the markets of the world for satisfying these changing needs and desires. These measurements are made at present with amazing precision by millions of buyers as they cast their votes in millions of markets."

Price determination is the function of the general buying public, and should be as jealously preserved as its political freedom.

* * *

Upward Prices

The retailers are in strong force in Washington to show the baneful effect of price-fixing in the manufacturers' codes. They say that it prevents an increase of purchasing power in the hands of the public. Obviously, if I get $1 more a week, and the goods that I normally buy have gone up $1, my real income remains the same. The facts as to price increases are difficult to determine because of the paucity of statistics. Fairchild's, however, publish an index which, except for food, is fairly comprehensive. According to this index, prices have gone up 27 per cent since April last year. They shot up 24 per cent between April and September last year. But in late August and September there was a buyers' strike, and the index then became stationary, and has since crept up very slowly. But its condition was ominous enough last month to persuade General Johnson dramatically to ask the retailers to hold their prices. There is no suggestion here that manufacturers are any more to blame than retailers. It is simply a problem which calls for pause—and the study that it will get this week in Washington.

H. B. E.

Peek Is to Head Banks for Aiding Foreign Commerce

Accepts Presidency of Three Credit-Providing Institutions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Establishment of three banks to aid in expanding American foreign trade, all three to be headed by George N. Peek, was announced at the White House last night after a more than two-hour conference between President Roosevelt and his chief trade and tariff advisers.

In addition to the Import-Export Bank of Washington, capitalized at $11,000,000 for trade with Russia, which was announced two weeks ago, two additional trade-expansion and credit-providing banks for trade with Cuba and other foreign countries will be organized.

RFC Will Provide Funds

Mr. Peek, former farm administrator and foreign trade adviser to the President, announced his acceptance of the presidency of the banks at the conclusion of the meeting.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will provide funds for the banks. The amount of capitalization of the banks for Cuba and other foreign countries was not announced.

In a formal statement tonight, Mr. Peek emphasized that the banks were established to provide credit facilities not now available through regular banking channels for financing the seller.

In announcing the establishment of the bank for trade with Russia, it was made plain that any financing would be in the granting of credit to American exporters and manufacturers with contracts for products to be sold to Soviet Russia.

A board of directors for the bank for Russian trade was elected shortly after its establishment, and it is understood that the same directors will serve all three credit institutions.

Discuss Tariff Problems

Temporary offices of the banks are expected to be set up in Reconstruction Corporation headquarters.

Designed as a general round-table discussion of American foreign trade problems and consideration of plans for recouping the large losses sustained in foreign trade during recent depression years, the meeting at the White House was understood to have been devoted largely to consideration of the Peek bank plan and a subsidiary discussion of tariff problems.

To explore thoroughly any of the ideas, plans and suggestions designed to expand foreign trade, the President called in Secretaries Hull and Wallace, Assistant Secretary of State Sayre, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Dickinson, Harry Payer of the Reconstruction Corporation and Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser of the State Department.

Stock Specialists Hit by Filene Group

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—While a recent ruling of the New York Stock Exchange, providing against specialist members participating in pools, is a step in the right direction, "obviously it does not close the door to subtler forms of manipulation and to collusion with large individual speculators in rigging the market," declares a section of the report of the Twentieth Century Fund on security markets made public today by Evans Clark, director.

The report discloses facts in connection with the American Commercial Alcohol activity of last July when in one week the price of this issue was pushed from 40½ to 80½, and the Fox stock pool wherein the specialist firm not only made $40,000 through its activities but was paid an additional $10,000 by the pool operators "for services rendered."

The records included in this survey show that about 15 per cent of the day-to-day operations of the New York Stock Exchange are personal trading of specialists.

The full report of the Twentieth Century Fund is expected to be issued this week.

January Operating Income of Railways

NEW YOIK, Feb. 27 (AP)—The first 28 railroads to report for January had aggregate net operating income of $9,464,000 compared with $3,028,000 in January, 1933 and $1,921,000 in the like month of 1932. In December, 1933, the carriers had net operating income of $14,637,000.

Gross revenues of these roads in January were approximately $88,622,000 compared with $79,345,000 in January, 1933, and $93,354,000 in the comparable month in 1932. Their gross revenues in December, 1933, amounted to $85,676,000.

Carter Oil Company Absorbs Slick-Urschel

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 27 (AP)—The vast holdings of the Slick-Urschel Oil Company have passed into the hands of the Carter Oil Company after a week of rumors which precipitated an intensive battle for new well connections in the midcontinent producing area.

Sale of the Slick-Urschel properties, including 128 wells in the productive Oklahoma City field, to the Carter company, midcontinent producing unit of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was announced here last night. The amount of the consideration was not stated, but estimates placed the figure close to $5,000,000 cash.

The deal which came at a time when major oil companies are seeking new crude sources, deprives the Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Company (Standard Oil of Indiana) of its largest crude oil source in the area.

Heads Export Banks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

George N. Peek

Former Farm Administrator, Now President of Three Federal Foreign Trade Banks.

Business Making Marked Progress In Chicago Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Playing up some words which have not been much in use for a long time to describe business improvement in January, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago records a number of significant gains in its monthly report out today.

"Notable" gains over the corresponding month of 1933 were recorded in January wholesale business this year, with practically all firms sharing in the increases, says the bank report. Comparisons with a month previous showed a contrary to seasonal expansion of 1 per cent in groceries and of 34 per cent in dry-goods, the report continued.

"A larger quantity of packing house commodities was produced and sold during January, 1934, than in any month during the last nine years," the report recorded. "The volume of production rose 18 per cent over December to a level 17 per cent above a year ago and 6½ per cent in excess of the 1924-1933 January average.

"The gain over last January in retail furniture trade was large, amounting to 25 per cent for reporting dealers and stores.

"Considerably improved," was the way the report described collection conditions in January.

The largest "for any one month since last August," employment and pay roll gains were contrary to seasonal trends during January, according to the report, with a pick-up of 4 per cent in jobs and 8 per cent in pay rolls registered.

Money Trust Still In Existence, Says Samuel Untermyer

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 27 (AP)—The "money trust" still exists, Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer and financial expert, charged in a speech here.

Mr. Untermyer, in a prepared speech, expressed fear the "trust," which he described as now dormant, will gain new power through the NRA. To prevent this, he urged that stock exchanges and clearing-house associations be regulated by law—as he urged in 1912—and suggested the present banking system be abandoned and government banking be substituted through postal banks and the Federal Reserve System.

As to whether the financial interests' power will be "resumed in more propitious times" than now, Mr. Untermyer said the "answer depends largely upon whether the people, through its present Congress and President, who are at last free from the shackles of high finance and business, will make hay while the sun shines. . . ."

He praised the National Industrial Recovery Act as "the noble experiment of a practical idealist primarily to improve the social status of the worker." Yet, he said, it "does more for capital and the employer than it does for labor.

"It substitutes combinations and coöperation for competition," Mr. Untermyer said, "and will, I fear, ultimately legalize and enthrone monopoly, although not so intended."

He said the law "will inevitably give a new lease of life and added power to the money trust."

New Preferred Stock For Chase National

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Stockholders of the Chase National Bank have approved issuance of $50,000,000 in preferred stock, the majority of which is expected to be bought by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They also ratified a decrease in the bank's capitalization from $148,000,000 to $100,270,000 by reducing the common stock par value from $20 to $13.55 a share.

More than two-thirds of the stockholders cast their ballots in favor of the plan, the number of assenting shares being approximately 5,430,000. A small minority vote dissented.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board, stated that the bank plans to pay off the preferred stock, which will pay 5 per cent interest as soon as possible.

Mexico to Issue Credit To Farm Coöperatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Guanajuato branch of the National Agricultural Credit Bank will issue 2,000,000 pesos of credit to farm coöperatives in that state during the current year, it has been officially announced. The branch has acquired 2000 plows to be sold to farmers on installment payments.

General Let Down In Cotton Cloth Activity in Week

Business Is Retarded by Storm and Holiday— Prices Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 27—Business in the primary cotton cloth market was retarded by several factors last week. Early in the week the storm prevented the attendance of many traders. This was followed by the national holiday which many extended to include the balance of the week. Added to these was the national let down from the intense activity of the last two months.

Sales were far below production and there were only a few instances where sizeable yardage was involved. Prices, however, were held firmly since practically all mills are so well sold ahead that they were not seeking more business at this time.

One Large Sale

While business was slow in the New York market the cloth brokers of Fall River closed a sale of 1,000,000 yards of the 8.20-yard 44 x 40s print cloths at the full price charged by the southern mills, viz. 5 cents.

Fall River plants have all of their available capacity engaged for from three to seven weeks ahead and the only possible chance to get more finished goods delivered is for the code authorities to authorize extra hours of operation.

These conditions are expected to prevail at least a week longer, after which a quickening of activity is expected. Buyers are finding supplies limited in both first and second hands.

In print cloths the only construction to show weakness was the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68 x 72s. The most active carded broadcloth number was the 100 x 60s which sold in sufficient quantities to exhaust the second hand supply at ⅛ cent under the market.

Fine Goods Movement

Fine and fancy goods moved in moderate amounts with a somewhat smaller aggregate volume than the previous week. Southern mills offered some goods at concessions early in the week, but soon raised their prices to the eastern level.

There were some second-hand sales of lawns and organdies at ¼c below mill prices. Piques continue very active and premiums of a full cent a yard were offered for quick deliveries of carded goods without developing any sizable sales.

Voiles were in much better demand for the week, but much business failed of completion because mills could not furnish the proper deliveries. There was a moderate movement of all rayon taffetas for near-by deliveries.

79 YEARS of Service to Depositors
OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL
Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 3

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilday Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Mar. 10

Low-Scoring Chicago Black Hawks Attack Boston Bruins at Garden Tonight

Chicago One Of Few Boston Has Battled Evenly

Leading Goalie Is After His Eleventh Shutout —Locals Are Ready

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Chicago
Siebert, lw		rw, March
Barry, c		c, Romnes
Clapper, rw		lw, P. Thompson
Wilcox, ld		rd, Jenkins
Shore, rd		ld, Conacher
C. Thompson, g		g, Gardiner

Boston spares—Beattie, Lamb, Stewart, Oliver, O'Neil, Galbraith, Smith, Lane. Chicago spares—Couture, Goldsworthy, Gottselig, Cook, Trudel, Sheppard, McFadyen, Abel, Coulter.

Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks meet at the Boston Garden tonight in their sixth and final engagement of the National Hockey League season. Chicago is one of the few teams in the circuit against which the locals have gained an even break. Both clubs have been victorious twice and one contest, played at Chicago, resulted in a scoreless overtime tie.

It may prove to the misfortune of Chicago that the local sextet will be at full strength for this game. The Hawks are battling heroically with New York Rangers for second place in the group standing and need points. Because Rangers are invading Detroit territory, and because the Wings are league leaders, the Hawks consider tonight's game here important.

Since Tommy Gorman has taken over the Chicago club, a noticeable improvement has been made. Its customary speed and relentless backchecking have been retained and the defense in front of Gardiner strengthened. Most apparent as a need to better the Hawks is more scoring ability. While the club has had the fewest goals scored against it, it also has scored the fewest.

Chicago is not bringing any new players to display, but two of the regulars, Lionel Conacher and Chuck Gardiner, stand a very good chance of being named on the National Hockey League all-star team. Both were selected to represent the league against the Toronto team recently.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chicago has played 40 games to date and, although it seems improbable, the Hawks have scored more than two goals in a game only eight times. In 32 games the team has scored two goals or less per contest. That is not giving a goaltender much margin to work on. Twice the Hawks scored five goals in a game, losing to Maroons, 6 to 5, and defeating Ottawa, 5 to 2. Four times it went as high as four goals and two times as high as three goals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Just at present Gardiner is the king of goalies in the number of shutouts. He has blanked the opposition 10 times in the 40 games. Aitkenhead of Rangers and Chabot of Canadiens follow with seven each. Gardiner led all goalies with 12 for the season of 1930-31.

♪ ♪ ♪

Quebec of the Canadian-American Hockey League has an extra home game with every team in the league. To equalize this home ice advantage, only one point will be awarded for victory on Quebec ice during the balance of the season. Each team has a two-game series there and if two ties occur each team gets a point. A single tie and a victory will result in only one point for the victor, with the tie game discounted.

♪ ♪ ♪

New York amateur hockey fans are fortunate in having the chance to view different Ontario amateur sextets. This coming week-end the Port Colborne Sailors invade Gotham for a game with the New York Athletic Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now is is planned to stage a contest between the Boston Bruins and their "farm" team, the Boston Cubs. At one time during the season the chances of the Cubs would have been pretty good, but today the defense is so riddled that the senior team should have little difficulty. The game would be played late in March, either the 20th or 23d.

♪ ♪ ♪

This is the second time in eight seasons that the Hawks have finished higher in the league standing than the Bruins. They finished second in 1931-32, with the Bruins last.

♪ ♪ ♪

Other games tonight will find Canadiens at Ottawa, Rangers at Detroit and Toronto at Montreal.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

A Great Player and Manager

WHEN asked to say a few words regarding his personal opinion of the late John J. McGraw of the New York Giants, Connie Mack, who has been manager of the Philadelphia Athletics ever since the club joined the American League in 1901, said he was "the outstanding manager of all time." This is a rare tribute from the one man who could seriously lay claim to that title for himself. One thing is certain, we can think of no one else so worthy of such a title. McGraw has left a record for future National League managers to shoot at that will not be equaled for many years to come. Ten National League and three World Series titles in the course of 30 years, with his team finishing in the second division only twice during that time, shows a most successful type of managership.

One of the Baltimore Orioles

It was our good fortune to see McGraw as a player as well as manager. He was as good at playing as he was at managing. A member of the Baltimore Orioles, who made baseball history by winning the National League pennant three times under the leadership of Edward H. Hanlon, McGraw was one of those rough and rugged players who asked no favors and received very little help from others. He gave of his best, and, while never rated as the greatest of third basemen, he was above the average and well qualified to be on a team which had among its roster such other great players as Hughey Jennings, Willie Keeler, Kid Gleason, Joe Corbett, Wilbert Robinson and Dan Brouthers. Having such great players as these for fellow team mates, it is little to be wondered at that, during his playing days, he was fitting himself for a successful managership. It was under the tutelage of Hanlon that McGraw learned much of the inside baseball for which he became famous. Many innovations were started by McGraw and the old Orioles, who are regarded by many old-timers as the greatest team ever assembled.

Ruled With Iron Hand

As a manager, McGraw ruled with an iron hand. He ran the team in every sense of the word, and took the responsibility for losses as well as victories. He was of the so-called old school of baseball, which delighted in the hit-and-run game and other phases of inside baseball. He was not of the kind who like the home run, the rabbit ball and all that goes with it. This was not the type of game he played or coached, and he could not seem to bring himself to enthuse over it, although he met the changes as they came. Last year found McGraw practically out of the baseball picture as the brilliant Bill Terry led the Giants to the world championship; but the historian who writes down the happenings of major-league baseball for future generations to read will have to devote a lot of space to McGraw, who was known as the "Little Napoleon" of the great national game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pittsburgh Shows It Can Be Done

All this question of going outside of its own ranks to get a football coaching system which can bring a big university eleven up to the efficiency necessary to win enough games to satisfy the alumni seems to be pretty well answered by the University of Pittsburgh. It is now some 10 years since Pitt went onto a graduate system, and the Panthers have certainly done quite well during that period. When Dartmouth took Gustafson away from Head Coach "Jock" Sutherland, he simply picked out another Pittsburgh graduate. Perhaps if the graduates of other colleges and universities would be a little more patient with their coaching staffs, they might do the same as Pittsburgh is doing.

Ponzi Leads Rudolph, 255 to 141, in Billiards

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia leads 255 to 141 in his world pocket billiards championship match with Erwin Rudolph, defending titleholder, as the result of winning the first two blocks yesterday at the Capitol Bowling and Billiard Academy, recent scene of the world three-cushion tournament.

Ponzi won the afternoon match, 137 to 82, with an unfinished run of 45, his high run of the block, in the tenth inning. Rudolph's best effort was 25. The evening match went to Ponzi at 118 to 59.

Ponzi finished second to Rudolph in the world tournament in December at Chicago.

Little to Teach in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Lou Little, head coach of Columbia University's Rose Bowl football champions, will let other coaches in one some of the secrets of the success of the Lions when he conducts a football coaching school in New York, Aug. 27-Sept. 1. Earlier in the summer, beginning soon after the close of college, Little will conduct coaching courses at Lafayette with Coach Herb McCracken, at Northwestern University with Dick Hanley, at Utah State College with Dick Rommey, at Boston with Arthur Sampson, former Columbia and Harvard backfield coach, and also at Cleveland, Ohio.

Bryan Wins Dixie Final

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Young Curtis Bryan of Miami Saturday added the Dixie amateur golf championship to his collection of amateur titles by winning in the finals from Charles Whitehead of South River, N. J. Bryan won 2 and 1.

U. S. Amateur Squash Tennis Tournament Draws 36 Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The United States amateur squash tennis championship, the most important event of the season, will get under way on Thursday, at Princeton Club, with 36 candidates for the title now held by Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club.

Wolf, who is also No. 1 of the champion team, heads the seeded list of eight, with a bye at the top of the draw, while Milton Baron of the Fraternity Club, whose victories this season have been impressive, is seeded second, topping the lower half. Rowland B. Haines and Philip T. Moore, both of Columbia University Club, are third and fourth, heading the second and fourth quarters, respectively, while F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, and F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, are distributed through the vacant eighths.

The upper half will start on Thursday, with the lower half on Friday, and the entire surviving field on Saturday. The draw:

United States Amateur Singles Championships—Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes

Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C., vs. William J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A.-H. C., vs. Henry A. Haines, Yale Club.

Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, vs. Frank V. Brodil, Columbia U. C.

R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., vs. Charles F. Weidlich, Yale Club.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia U. C., vs. Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club.

Lester A. Strasser, City A. C., vs. Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York A. C.

F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, vs. Bernard M. Shanley 3d., Essex Club.

First Round

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, vs. Jerome C. Lyons, New York A. C.

J. A. Schwartz Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., vs. W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club.

Lower Half

First Round

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. Charles J. Mason, Harvard Club.

William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, vs. Frank A. Sieverman, 3d, New York A. C.

Second Round—First Round Byes

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent, A.-H. C., vs. J. B. Quincy, Yale Club.

Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., vs. Walter D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, vs. Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia U. C., vs. Joseph S. Becker, Yale Club.

A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, vs. Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club.

Leonard S. Green, City A. C., vs. John R. Montgomery, Princeton Club.

Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C., vs. Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C.

Shute Wins Gasparilla Open

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Denny Shute, British open champion, with the Gasparilla open title of Tampa tucked away after an 18-hole playoff with Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., will lead the winter golf caravan today over the Pasadena course for the first round of the fourth annual $1000 St. Petersburg open, a 36-hole event. The tournament is expected to attract all the notables of professional golf who participated in the Gasparilla open at Tampa. The St. Petersburg open was won last year by Bob Stupple, Chicago professional, and in 1932 by Willie MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., former national open champion. Stupple won't be here to defend his title, but MacFarlane will be among those present. Walter C. Hagen, former American and British open champion, who launched his comeback at Tampa, will be a participant. Shute and Smith met at Tampa yesterday in the playoff for the Gasparilla open title, Shute scoring a 70 to Smith's 72.

Miss Hicks Equals Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 27—Helen L. Hicks, United States woman champion in 1931, paired with John Dimick of Hewlett, L. I., won the low gross honors in a mixed golf foursome at the St. Augustine Links yesterday with a card of 71. Miss Hicks had an individual card of 72, equaling the women's record for the course. Their net card was 66. Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., and Isaac L. Merrill of Camden, Maine, also had a gross of 71, but their net was 68.

Bucknell Names E. E. Mylin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISBURG, Penna., Feb. 27—E. E. Mylin, head coach of Lebanon Valley College for the past 11 years, has been named head coach of football at Bucknell University for 1934. His contract is for three years, and, beginning in 1935, he will also coach the baseball team. He succeeds Carl G. Snavely, Lebanon Valley graduate, who has signed to coach University of North Carolina.

International Amateur Tennis Series in March

France and the United States to Play Along Davis Cup Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Tennis fans in and around New York will have a chance to see the amateur stars of France and the United States play in an international team match along Davis Cup lines at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on the evenings of March 20, 21 and 22. The teams will compete for the Seventh Regiment Indoor Tennis Trophy.

The makeup of the French team will be Jean Borotra, Christian Boussus, Paul Feret and Andre Merlin, who are now on board the S. S. Champlain, which is due in New York tomorrow.

The United States team will be selected from Francis X. Shields, John W. Van Ryn, Gregory S. Mangin, R. Berkeley Bell, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Clifford S. Sutter, and others.

All matches in the international team series will be best three out of five sets. Two singles will be played on March 20; one doubles, and exhibition matches to round out the program, on March 21; and the remaining two singles on March 22. Play is scheduled to start at 7:45 p. m. Tickets may be reserved at the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York, telephone Rector 2-3547, or at the Seventh Regiment Armory, telephone Rhinelander 4-0387.

The four Frenchmen will compete in the United States indoor singles and doubles championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory from March 10 to 17, giving them at least two days' rest before the international series.

Seventeen Yachts In Race to Nassau

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Skippers of 17 yachts shook out sail today before a fair northwest wind that promised them good sailing to Nassau, 200 miles away, and goal of the first international race between Miami and the Bahamian capital.

The starting time was noon. The competing craft range from 113-foot, three-masted Azara, the scratch boat, to the 30-foot ketch Game Cock, the smallest boat.

Leveled by a handicap rule, the event was anybody's race in either of the two classes, with the largest boats sailing for the Nassau-Development Board trophy, posted in 1924 but never before in competition, and the smaller boats trying for victory pennants and paintings.

Coast guard patrol boats, United States and British, will give the yachts escort to their destination.

Among the entries in the smaller boat class is the Folly, 46-foot schooner, E. S. Baker of Boston.

Dawson Defeats Moreland

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 26 (AP)—Redoubtable Johnny Dawson of Chicago returned to the championship golf throne he ehld in 1930 by defeating Gus Moreland of Dallas, 5 and 3, yesterday for the twentieth annual Houston Country Club invitation crown. Moreland toppled from the throne after holding it three consecutive years. The Dallasite won in 1931 by defeating Johnny Goodman, in 1932 by trimming Dawson, and last year by beating O. S. Carlton Jr. of Houston.

Mrs. Seaman Wins Chess Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Mrs. William I. Seaman's experience enabled her to win when play was resumed yesterday in the deciding game for first place in the women's chess tournament at the Marshall Club. She defeated Mrs. Adele Rivero of New York. Mrs. Seaman, who lives in Emerson Hill, S. I., with 11 victories, finished with a clean score to win the trophy donated by Hazel Allen of Kew Gardens.

Five Players, All Seeded, Arrive In The Round of Eight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Five players, all seeded, reached the quarter-final round of the United States squash tennis Class B championship, yesterday, with two more a round behind, as the result of the play at the City Athletic Club. Seymour L. Samuels and Harold Ablowich, of the home club, Edward L. Kemble, Bayside Tennis Club, Joseph S. Becker, Yale Club, and Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, all won their third-round matches in impressive style, though the last dropped a game to the new Class C champion, Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent Athletic-Hamliton Club, when he eased off in the second after leading up to 12—9.

Two more members of the home club, and two more of the Bayside champion team, are still among the survivors, as well as another Yale Club player, and a lone representative of the Crescent Club. The summary:

United States Squash Tennis Class B Championship—Second Round

Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C., defeated Robert W. Hill, Bayside T. C., 13—15, 15—12, 18—13.

William P. Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated Charles F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—5.

Third Round

Seymour L. Samuels, City A. C., defeated Alan M. Thompson, New York A. C., 15—0, 15—6.

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—7, 13—15, 15—6.

Joseph S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated Frank L. Giusti, Bayside T. C., 18—16, 15—5.

Edward L. Kemble, Bayside T. C., defeated John R. Monigomery, Short Hills Club, 15—2, 15—5.

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated Otto Barth, City A. C., 15—5, 15—8.

Lott-Helen Jacobs Carried to Three Sets in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 27 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Helen H. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., ranking American tennis stars who form the outstanding mixed doubles team in the international tennis tournament here, were carried to three sets yesterday before they defeated Donald Leahong of Jamaica and Freda James of England. The scores were 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Further keen struggles marked the day's doubles play with the favored American teams coming through to victory. The strong team of J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Virginia B. Rice of Boston defeated Dunkley and Mrs. Davis of Jamaica, 6—2, 6—3. Marcel Rainville, Montreal veteran, and Dorothy E. Round of England won another mixed doubles match from H. Dayes of Jamaica and Mary F. Healey of England, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Rice advanced in the women's doubles along with Miss Healey and Miss Round. The American team turned back Mrs. Poule and Miss Dacosta of Jamaica, 6—3, 6—4, and the English girls defeated Mrs. Davis and Miss Slater of Jamaica, 6—3, 6—0.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 29, Tennessee 26.
Albion 35, Hillsdale 14.
Butler 39, Drake 27.
Creighton 46, Iowa State 33.
Dartmouth 23, Yale 19.
Erskine 39, Newberry 34.
Illinois 35, Iowa 31.
Illinois Normal 40, Macomb Teachers 38.
Indiana 39, Chicago 30.
Northwestern 39, Michigan 25.
Phillips 44, Northwestern Teachers 38.
Purdue 37, Wisconsin 25.
Ripon 37, Carroll 30.
St. Ambrose 45, Dubuque 27.
St. Benedict's 35, Ottawa 27.
Texas 40, Southern Methodist 33.
Texas Christian 42, Rice 25.
Western Union 36, Luther 28.

Morrison Wins Winter Golf

VICTORIA, B. C. (Canadian Press)—Bob Morrison won the open championship of the Empress midwinter golf tournament here recently, defeating Art Christopher, 4 and 2, in the final. Both are Victorians.

Purdue Certain Of Big Ten Title By 37-25 Victory

Boilermaker Five Bests Wisconsin—Illinois Also Wins Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 27—The Purdue basketball team clinched the Big Ten title here last night by defeating Wisconsin in a rugged game, 37 to 25. The game started out to be one of the fastest of the season, but it slowed up in the last half. The Boilermakers were pushed to eke out a 17-to-12 advantage at the end of the first half.

The Wisconsin defense forced Purdue to work for every basket made. Both squads used all of their jumping talent in an interesting battle for the control of the tip. Wisconsin led at the first of the game by the narrow margin of 3 to 2 Purdue took the lead and held it throughout the rest of the encounter. The summary:

Purdue		Wisconsin
Eddy, lf		rg, Poser
Cottom, Kessler, rf		lg, Hamann, Locke
Fehring, Fisher, c		c, Knake, Stege
Shaver, lg		rf, Preboski
Lowery, Meade, rg		lf, McDonald, Demark

Score—Purdue 37, Wisconsin 25. Goals from the floor—Lowery 5, Eddy 3, Fisher 3, Cottom 3, Fehring, Shaver for Purdue; Preboski 6, Poser, Demark, Knake, McDonald for Wisconsin. Goals from fouls—Eddy 2, Fisher 2, Cottom for Purdue; Preboski 2, Poser 2, Knake for Wisconsin. Referee—Schomer. Umpire—Moloney.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 27—The University of Illinois basketball team won its sixth victory in the Western Conference race, avenging an earlier loss to the University of Iowa. The Illinois won, 35 to 31.

Illinois led throughout most of the game although the Hawkeyes drew within one point of a tie with two minutes to go. J. T. Beynon '35 sank a one-handed shot and Capt. A. H. Hellmich '34 scored a free throw. The summary:

Illinois		Iowa
Guttschow, lf		rg, Selzer
Froschauer, rf		lg, Grim, Blackmer
Hellmich, c		c, Bastian
Beynon, lg		rf, Barko
Pencl, rg		lf, Moffitt

Score—University of Illinois 35, University of Iowa 31. Goals from floor—Froschauer 5, Guttschow 4, Beynon 2, Hellmich for Illinois; Bastian 4, Selzer 4, Barko 3, Moffitt 2 for Iowa. Goals from foul—Froschauer 3, Hellmich 3, Beynon 3, Pencl, Guttschow for Illinois; Barko 2, Moffitt, Bastian, Grim for Iowa. Officials—John Getchell and N. A. Kearns.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 27—Northwestern University nosed out the University of Michigan five here last night, 29 to 25. The Wolverines were badly outclassed in the first half, with the Wildcats leading 18 to 6. Michigan rallied in the second period and gained rapidly on their rivals. Lyle H. Fisher '35 led the Northwestern attack with 12 points. Richard S. Joslin '36, was Michigan's best with seven points. The summary:

Northwestern		Michigan
Spoerer, lf		rg, Tamagno, Teasmer
Brewer, rf		lg, Petoskey, Oliver
Fisher, c		c, Joslin, Allen
Manske, lg		rf, Plummer, Regeczi
Culver, rg		lf, Fishman, Ford, Evans

Score—Northwestern University 29, University of Michigan 25. Goals from floor—Fisher 3, Culver 2, Brewer 2, Manske, Spoerer for Northwestern; Joslin 3, Petoskey 2, Fishman 2, Plummer, Ford, Tamagno for Michigan. Goals from fouls—Fisher 6, Manske 2, Brewer 2, Culver for Northwestern; Plummer, Ford, Joslin, Petoskey, Fishman for Michigan. Referee—Stanley Freezle. Umpire—Fred Young.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 27—Indiana University defeated Chicago here last evening, 39 to 30, before a crowd of 4000. The game was listless throughout, and several times throughout the contest the crowd evidenced their disapproval of the officiating. Capt. Woodrow R. Weir '34 was best for Indiana and William Haarlow '36 made the best showing for the Maroons. The score at the half was Indiana 21, Chicago 8. The summary:

Indiana		Chicago
Weir, lf		rg, Lang, Wegner
Stout, Kehrt, rf		lg, Eldred, Pyle, Flinn
Huffman, Pechtman, c		c, Peterson
Scott, lg		rf, Oppenheim
Walker, rg		lf, Haarlow

Score—Indiana 39, Chicago 30. Goals from floor—Weir 6, Stout 4, Pechtman 3, Scott 2, Huffman, Walker for Indiana; Haarlow 5, Oppenheim 4, Lang, Wegner, Flinn, Eldred for Chicago. Goals from foul—Weir 2, Stout 2, Pechtman for Indiana; Haarlow 3, Wegner for Chicago. Referee—Lane, Cincinnati. Umpire—Levis, Chicago.

Boston Cubs Regain Can-Am League Lead

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	6	12	90	83	36
Providence	13	9	8	86	62	35
Quebec	12	8	12	68	65	32
Philadelphia	11	7	14	82	83	29
New Haven	11	4	16	54	68	26

Result Feb. 26

Boston 5, Providence 4.

Boston Cubs regained the lead of the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating Providence, 5 to 4, at the Boston Garden last night. Because of inclement weather conditions only 2000 attended the game. Play for the most part was fast, rugged and rough, with enough scoring to keep the fans alert at all times. The Reds were victors the previous night, 2 to 1, in Providence.

Milt Halliday featured the Boston attack by scoring the first three goals of the game, while Andy Mulligan, Hago Harrington and Bobby Taylor, all previous members of the Boston team, aided the visiting cause. With a 4-to-1 lead going into the third period, the local defense crumpled to permit three Providence goals.

Boston		Providence
Harnott, Heximer, Smillie, lw		rw, Rivera, Giroux, Taylor
F. Jerwa, Halliday, Weir, c		c, Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre, Taylor
Patterson, Buckles, Cunningham, rw		lw, Hart, Harrington, Alexandre
McInenly, J. Jerwa, Weir, ld		rd, McVicar, Lesieur
J. Jerwa, Davie, rd		ld, Mulligan, Nichols, Hart
Jackson, g		g, Byrne

Score—Boston 5, Providence 4. Goals—Halliday 3, Weir, Patterson for Boston; Mulligan 2, Taylor, Alexandre for Providence. Assists—Buckles 2, Heximer 2, Davie, Smillie, Cunningham, F. Jerwa for Boston; Harrington, Mulligan, Rivera, Taylor for Providence. Officials—F. A. Synott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Leeds United Wins 2 to 0

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Leeds United defeated Sheffield Wednesday, 2 to 0, yesterday in a first division English Soccer League game.

Purdue's Defense Holds Yale by 23-19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27—A stubborn defense helped give the Dartmouth varsity basketball team a 23-to-19 victory over Yale here last night in an Eastern Intercollegiate League contest. The Eli staged a rally in the second half, but it fell short of tying the score. It was Dartmouth's fourth victory of the season and Yale's fifth defeat. The summary:

Dartmouth		Yale
Edwards, Krivitsky, lf		rf, DeAngelis, Armstrong, Saner
Bonniwell, rf		lf, Nikkel
Miller, c		c, Wilson, Klein
Hubbell, lg		rg, Reese
Stangle, rg		lg, Miles

Score—Dartmouth 23, Yale 19. Goals from floor—Stangle 3, Miller 3, Bonniwell 2, Hubbell, Edwards for Dartmouth; Miles 2, DeAngelis 2, Nikkel 2, Saner, Wilson for Yale. Goals from foul—Bonniwell, Stangle, Hubbell for Dartmouth; Wilson 2, Miles for Yale. Officials—Degnan and Murray.

Regional 'Gas' Committees To Study Code Problems

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Appointment of four regional committees to deal with natural gasoline problems was announced yesterday by Secretary Ickes, Oil Administrator.

The committee for Region No. 1—Atlantic Coast and New England: H. R. Gallagher, chairman, Consolidated Oil Corporation; R. N. Parks, Virginian Gasoline & Oil Company, Charleston, W. Va.; W. P. Sadler, Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh; L. L. Tonkin, Hope Construction & Refining Company, Pittsburgh; William P. Wissner, South Penn Oil Company, Pittsburgh; R. E. Cornwell, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York City; W. L. Sutton, Sutton Bros., Oil Company, Sistersville, W. Va.; J. F. Nestor, Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company, Pittsburgh; Fred F. Ketchum, Owens Libbey Owens, Pittsburgh; R. H. Archibald, Natural Gasoline Corporation, Pittsburgh; Ray E. Miller, Natural Gasoline Association of America, Tulsa, Okla.

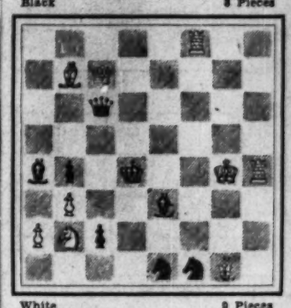
Doubles Bowling Record

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26 (AP)—Lorraine Gulli and Aster Clarke of Washington, D. C., yesterday claimed a new world record for five and 10 games in mixed doubles bowling sweepstakes. They had 2529 total in 10 games and 1301 in five games.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1595
By T. R. Dawson

Black — 8 Pieces



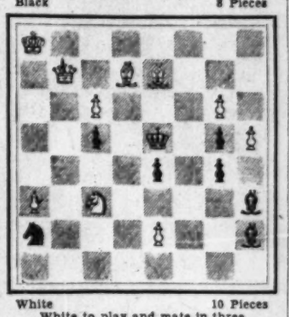
White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(A provocative problem that might perhaps be better published on April 1.)

Problem No. 1596
By C. D. Locock

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

The above problems were awarded first prizes in the British Chess Magazine, second half-year, 1933.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1593.	R-Q7	
No. 1594. 1.	Q-Kt2	P-Q5
2.	P-K4	
1.	———	P-K4
2.	P-B8(Q)	
1.	———	Kt-Q5
2.	Q-B3	
1.	———	Kt-K4
2.	PxP	

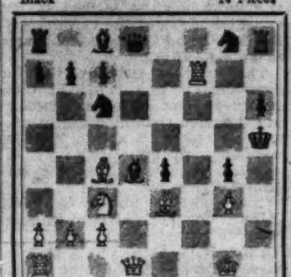
End-Game No. 188. Black wins: 1 QxPch (Black), ExQ; 2 R-R4ch, KxKt; 3 Kt-B4ch, K-Kt4; 4 R-R5ch, K-Kt5; 5 P-R3ch, KxB; 6 Kt-K3 mate.

End-Games

Here is the conclusion to a simultaneous blindfold game won by Pillsbury against Howell, Brooklyn, April 30, 1900. White has just played 15 P-KR5ch, compelling Black's KxP. Pillsbury seemed to work out these combinations with amazing facility in blindfold chess.

End-Game No. 189

Black — 14 Pieces



White

White to play and win

Notes

Concerning the alleged second solution to Problem No. 1583, Kt-B2, Mr. Burney M. Marshall of Shreveport, La., in pointing out that 1 . . . P-K5 dis. ch. is an adequate defense, writes: "This is a very fine problem indeed, up-to-date in all respects, and resembles the work of the Austro-Hungarian composers. Mr Boardman has certainly made a "come-back" into the chess ring. He used to compose for the Detroit Free Press over 30 years ago, and is now over 70. I hope he will be happy with us for many years to come." With all of which we heartily concur.

The solving tourney initiated in the October Social Chess Quarterly has met with great support. Twenty-four original problems were offered, with provision for 10 half-guinea prizes for those attempting all the problems, and five half-guinea prizes for those attempting only the two-movers. Altogether 95 subscribers sent in solutions. A similar tourney is under way in the January issue. The Social Chess Quarterly continues to provide interesting matter for the social chess player, and, with its new supplement devoted to the interests of the "home player," is an excellent value in more than one way. Mr. A. Firth, 4 Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts, Eng., the editor, offers to send sample copies gratis to all who request them, mentioning this column.

We hereby acknowledge the January bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America. The contagious enthusiasm of its editor, the secretary-tournament director, Walter F. James, 2432 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., is reflected on every page, and must itself reflect the enjoyment and good fellowship of its supporting correspondence chess devotees. Entries for 1934 quarter-century celebration event are now being received.

Here is a game from the latest Czechoslovakian championship. Flohr, Czechoslovakia's strongest player and one of the world's leading masters, defeats his opponent in a well-handled Sicilian.

Sicilian Defense

Treybal White	Flohr Black	Treybal White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-R3	Q-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Kt-B3(e)	Kt-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 QR-Kt(f)	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 PxB	Q-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 QR-Q	P-B3
6 B-K2(a)	P-KKt3	22 P-KR4	QR-Kt
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	23 R-B3	P-B4
8 Castles	Castles	24 P-K5	KR-Q
9 P-B4	Q-Kt3	25 R-Kt3	K-B2
10 Q-Q3	Q-B2(b)	26 P-R5(g)	PxKP
11 P-QR3	B-Q2	27 PxPch	PxP
12 QKt-Kt5	Q-B	28 PxP	Kt-P
13 P-B4	B-Kt5	29 QxR	RxQ
14 KtxKt(c)	PxKt	30 RxR	Q-K5
15 Kt-B3	BxB	31 BxP	P-B8
16 KtxB	P-B4(d)	Resigns	

(a) White's strongest continuation here is probably 6 B-KKt5, and if P-K3; 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-K5, PxP; 9 Q-B3, and White appears to have more than adequate compensation for the P. The text allows a most favorable development on Black's part.

(b) Perhaps fearing a prepared variation, Black refuses 10 . . . QxP, when his Q would be out of play, though aside from some pressure on the Q side and a superior development, White has nothing very conclusive for the P.

(c) This is decidedly weak, and it is hard to see Black's object. 14 Kt-QB3, threatening 15 KtxKt, and if PxKt; 16 P-QB5, or 14 Kt-KB3 is preferable. After the text, Black quickly moves into the offensive, with a definite weakness to aim at.

(d) This leaves the QKtP an indicated point of attack, and also prevents 17 P-QB5!

(e) Another bad move. 18 QR-Kt is necessary to avoid breaking up the P skeleton, though after Black's P-QB4, the QKtP would remain permanently weak.

(f) 19 Kt-R4 offers better chances for counterplay.

(g) If 26 PxP, Kt-B3 puts Black in a position soon to attack the weak Q-side pawns.

Fast Trial Staged By Oxford Oarsmen

PUTNEY, Eng., Feb. 27 (Canadian Press)—With hopes of stopping the string of Cambridge victories in the classic intervarsity boat race March 17, the Oxford crew yesterday opened the last and hardest period of the long training grind.

The Dark Blues were impressive in a workout yesterday afternoon, racing from Hammersmith Bridge to Putney, 1 mile 1,180 yards, in 7m. 43s. In last year's race the winning Cambridge crew covered this stretch, the opposite way, in 8m. 7s.

Oxford, which has not won a race since 1924, got away on this trial at 34 strokes to the minute, dropped to 32 and then pounded along at a steady 29, finishing with another burst of 34.

Earlier in the day the Dark Blues paddled the full course of 4½ miles from Putney to Mortlake, against a strong northeaster, with several spurts of rowing.

Dutch Girl Betters Record

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26 (AP)—Willy den Ouden, 14-year-old Dutch women's swimming champion, Saturday bettered her own world record for the 100-meter freestyle swim. She was clocked in 1 m. 5 2-5s. for the distance, compared with her own recently established mark of 1m. 6s.

Sporting Around the Hub

COLLEGE baseball teams, around New England at least, are not letting the major-league clubs get ahead of them. Yesterday, Dartmouth, Tufts, Vermont and Maine called out all pitchers and catchers, and immediately settled down to serious conditioning work. Vermont had the largest turnout, 30 athletes reporting to Coach Larry Gardner. Jeff Tesreau greeted 14 men at Dartmouth, Fred Brice met 15 candidates at Maine, while Tufts' turnout was only nine. Coach Fred Mitchell's Harvard squad of batterymen, who have been working out in Briggs Cage for about three weeks, was joined by six outfielders and eleven infielders yesterday. The Crimson has the advantage of more than two weeks of limbering up over most of its rivals, and is ready to go out of doors the minute weather permits.

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Bill McKechnie, manager of the Braves, who has been in St. Petersburg for several weeks getting things ready for the arrival of the first squad of players, scheduled to reach the Southland the beginning of next week, reports that the playing field at the Tribe's training quarters is in excellent condition. Also, the weather is perfect.

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Before Saturday of this week the initial squads of five major-league clubs will be laboring under the warm sun, either in the South or on the Pacific coast. The Giants, of course, were the first to get going. The White Sox hold their initial workout today at Pasadena, Calif. Bob O'Farrell's Cincinnati Reds get going tomorrow, Pittsburgh is scheduled to start at Paso Robles, Calif., on Thursday, the same day Connie Mack's Athletics report at Fort Myers, Fla.

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Eddie Casey and Tuss McLaughry, head gridiron mentors at Harvard and Brown respectively, will be instructors at the Boston University football school this summer. The school, organized to teach coaches or those interested in coaching, will be in session from July 2 to Aug. 11.

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A plan to bring Bill Bonthron, Glenn

Social Planning Placed in Scope Of High School

(Continued from Page 1)

a group from Teachers College, Columbia University, "progressives" in the convention are hoping to swing the group behind a program which would put the schools in the business, not of teaching about civics, but of actually formulating social changes on paper and then preparing students to work to put those changes into effect.

To do this the educators must make two admissions more or less definitely; first, that the conduct of government leaves something to be desired, and second, that the school program has not in the past been all that it might have been.

They have to face the somewhat disagreeable fact that if the schools had been fulfilling their ideals for them that parents would have rallied to their support so vigorously that school doors could not have been nailed shut during the depression.

Admissions to this effect are being heard during the convention, leading some of the educators to believe that there may be an overhauling of school programs, policies, and curriculums which will make them gainers instead of losers as the result of the depression.

Present Order Attacked

So far as Government is concerned unprecedented language is being used. At a meeting of the committee presided over by Mr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rugg attacked the present social order mentioning that "many students insist that all banking and credit activities shall be taken over and operated by the Federal Government in the name and interest of all the people," and that, "the trend of discussion is definitely in the direction of finding a way to reeducate the parasitical middlemen and to assign them to productive work."

Mr. Goodwin Watson, also of Teachers College, warned the educators that social planning is not to be gotten by mere wishing, nor even by the leisurely adjustments of evolution, but that it comes with a wrench by tearing out old traditions and substituting new procedures.

Whereupon Mr. Henry Harap of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, declared that if the educators do not throw their strength behind the left wing that the Tories in the New Deal will take conrol in the future as they have in the past. He besought support for "the Tugwells, he Howes, the Wallaces," and named them as belonging to "the indigenous American radical movement."

The committee headed by Dr. George D. Strayer, Teachers College, meanwhile proceeded more placidly to agree with Dr. Strayer that "there are two ways in which a state department of education may be effective: through legal control applied to external standards and procedures, and through leadership exercised in the encouragement of local initiative in internal affairs of the schools.

Into the somewhat troubled waters of discussion there fell last evening a speech at the banquet by Rabbi Hillel Silver of Cleveland in which he said, "If we are to work for a better social order our children must be taught to know what is wrong with the existing social order. Its deficiencies must be uncovered, its shortcomings exposed, fairly, frankly, without passion or bias but without understatement, subterfuge or apologetics.

"The child must be made aware of what the price is which society pays for these deficiencies and shortcomings in terms of human suffering, deprivations, loss of opportunities, and discontent. He should be made to realize that these undesirable conditions are not inherent or inevitable.

"He should be apprised of the plans and programs which have been offered to deal with these difficult problems. He should be encouraged to study them fairly and critically, and should be directed in the ways of critical appraisal."

Rabbi Silver predicted that government will expand and embrace more and more of the economic field and urged that the school therefore place greater emphasis on teaching social sciences and be allowed the largest measure of freedom in imparting them.

Government 'For Something'

Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana told the convention that government is nothing in and of itself but is for something. The something, he defined, as being now, "the economic rehabilitation of our people and the preservation of certain fundamental institutions."

Governor McNutt described the way that Indiana has saved its schools through state aid involving sums up to $600 per teacher and stated "not a school door has been closed, not a term has been shortened below eight months, and not a teacher in Indiana is unpaid.

Enlarging the units of school administration is a better solution for the problem of school financing than borrowing to meet past or current obligations is the warning which the committee, headed by Mr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C., will bring to the convention tomorrow evening. Dr. Ballou is chairman of one of the seven major divisions into which 77 working committees have been divided and his report on school finances is the first one which the convention will hear.

The committee will report that school systems in general have receded to the expenditure level of 1924 and the capital outlay of 1913, reducing costs through decreasing salaries, increasing the teacher load, decreasing supplies and textbooks, eliminating teachers and reducing maintenance and operation expenditure.

Its recommendations will be for fiscal independence of boards of education from other municipal control officials and for larger units of administration.

Textbook Codes Criticized

In one of the other committees a protest was made yesterday against the textbook codes, the schoolmen taking the stand that increased cost of production would lead inevitably to a rise of prices and would tend toward the establishment of state textbook publishing superseding the present private publishers.

A business man and a university professor of school administration discussed the schools in the sessions this morning. The business man, Mr. William J. Schroder, past president, board of education, Cincinnati, Ohio, told the convention that it may require federal and state bureaus to adapt school activities to new social needs. Such bureaus, in his opinion, should have highly trained and specially qualified personnel to interpret both economic and social evolutions and with sufficient authority to direct whatever curricular modifications are demanded.

Limitation of Training

"Whatever the solution," said Mr. Shroder, "I am convinced that the public schools must get more promptly into step with contemporary life."

Mr. Arthur B. Moehlman, professor of school administration and supervision, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, spoke in favor of limitation of teacher training, saying, "The power to determine the number and type supply of teachers should be centered in the department of public instruction by placing there complete legal control of all power of certification, including also the power to revoke licenses.

"Institutions of higher learning within each state should be definitely coördinated through central control to eliminate senseless competition, extravagant overlapping and the undignified present-day scramble for students and for large capital investments.

Teachers colleges should be reorganized on a four-year basis with the first two years modeled upon present junior college tendencies. They could then serve as regional colleges for the first two years, confining the upper classes to teacher training."

At the business session of the department today, Mr. E. B. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools at Houston, Texas, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Spokesmen for American Schools

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Active in N. E. A. Department of Superintendence

Left—Harold Rugg, Teachers College, Columbia. Center—E. E. Oberholtzer, Houston, Texas, New President of Department of Superintendence. Right—Goodwin Watson, Teachers College.

Research Group Hears of Results Of Radio Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27—The effectiveness of radio in teaching natural science to the children of Rochester was described today to the American Educational Research Association by Mr. Harry A. Carpenter, specialist in natural science, Rochester (N. Y.) public schools.

Overcrowding and lack of equipment forced natural science on the air in Rochester, Mr. Carpeter told the association, and for more than one year 3500 children in 54 schools have been getting their seventh grade work by microphone. They sit in their school classrooms while the voices of four children from one of the schools each week bring them review and exploration. The teachers, relieved of the routine of preparing lessons, do correctional work.

Compared with children who had their natural science instruction in the ordinary way in the schoolroom the radio-taught classes have passed slightly higher in examinations. In addition parents at home, able to tune in on the children's lessons, have become interested and teachers in service have been given valuable training.

"Undoubtedly radio teaching has entered the schools to stay," said Mr. Carpenter. "Properly developed it will become an aid to better teaching and not a substitute for teachers."

Music

Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—The eighteenth pair of concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Issay Dobrowen continuing as guest conductor during Leopold Stokowski's mid-winter vacation, covered about 150 years of musical achievement and was one of strong and effective contrasts.

Mr. Dobrowen opened with Cherubini's Overture to "Anacreon." It is typical of the composer in that it demonstrates his precise counterpoint and his facility of part-writing, but like most of his music, it never rises to great heights. Under the conductor's deft guidance it had an effective interpretation.

The concert continued with Mozart's great E-flat major symphony. The first movement—somewhat foreshadowing Beethoven's "Eroica"—was read with admirable sympathy and not too slowly. The slow movement, although of great beauty, is of unusual length, particularly in comparison with the other movements, which are characterized by admirable conciseness. Mr. Dobrowen maintained the delicate atmosphere and finely managed the balance of choirs. In the third movement the conductor strove manfully to overcome some inept scoring in the opening bars, where the trumpets and horns are likely to overshadow the melody played by the first violins. The last movement, however, was taken at a speed which might be open to debate.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's tone-poem "Sadko" (in the revised form) received an interpretation that must be ranked as among the best that this music has received within the memory of present-day concertgoers in Philadelphia. The conductor showed not only a complete knowledge of the score but a full sympathy with the music and its fantastic character.

Albert Roussel's Suite in F major which followed, is a composition of no great intrinsic musical value, although the performance was excellent. The concert came to a close with a good rendition of Tchaikovski's "Francesca di Rimini."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, March 4

BOSTON—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 43.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

HONOLULU, T. H. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc, 240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Idaho Boys Ban Smoking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Schoolboys here have banned smoking on the Twin Falls school campus, in a resolution passed by the Hi-Y Club, a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Hunger Marchers Call But MacDonald Not Home

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Forty "hunger marchers," with several hundred sympathizers tagging along, went to 10 Downing Street today to see Premier Ramsay MacDonald—but their quarry had flown.

The Scotsman was away viewing the British Industries Fair and his callers saw only a housekeeper and one of the Premier's secretaries. Mr. MacDonald previously had refused to receive the group, partially, it was believed, on the grounds that the trek to London was Communist-supported. Women marchers sent two leaders to ask the Premier's daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, if she would not receive them "quite informally." The marchers arrived from the provinces Friday to protest an unemployment bill before Commons.

Pittsburgh Train Crashes

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27 (AP)—Derailed as it sped into the Pittsburgh yards last night the engine and tank of a Pennsylvania passenger train toppled 20 feet to the street below and nine persons were killed and about 40 injured as several of the coaches left the rails. It was reported that the engine struck a "frozen" switch.

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Daily Features

All Nature

Sea Lamprey

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE long list of vertebrate animals ends with a weak group of aquatic creatures, comprising the lampreys and lancelets. The lancelet, or amphioxus, is not a creature to excite much interest. Weak, small, colorless, naked and shaped like a lance, it is to be found throughout the world in shallow waters of warm coasts. It is the lowest of backboned animals, with a spine that is hardly more than a collection of cartilage and membranes.

Next to the lancelet comes the lamprey, with a slightly better-developed backbone, though minus shoulder-girdle, pelvis, paired fins, or ribs. The sea lamprey is the lowest vertebrate to possess a brain. Though the skull is poorly developed and without jaws, the upper end of the spinal cord expands into a distinct brain region.

The lamprey subsists almost entirely on fishes. Fishermen hunting the depths for shad, mackerel, sturgeon, halibut, and cod, report that the lamprey is making inroads on valuable food fishes.

In appearance the lamprey is similar to the eel. It inhabits the waters of the Atlantic, frequenting the coast of North America, Europe, and the west coast of Africa. It is a bottom dweller, but ascends rivers to spawn in the spring.

In Europe the lamprey is used extensively for food. It was at one time quite popular in America, but of late years very few have been brought to the markets.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Land of Moriah

THE "land of Moriah" is mentioned only once in Scriptures as the district to which Abraham was to go to offer up his son Isaac, upon "one of the mountains" there; and the location of this significant incident is somewhat uncertain (Gen. 22:2).

The Jews contended that the mountain was the sacred height of Mount Zion, on which their temple stood, basing this assertion upon the passage in II Chron. 3:1, in which Solomon is said to have built "the house of the Lord at Jerusalem in Mount Moriah" (which may, or may not, have been the unnamed mountain in the "land of Moriah").

The Samaritans, however, claimed the honor for their own territory, holding that Mount Gerizim was the spot referred to, and identifying Moriah with Moreh, which lay close to Gerizim (Gen.12:6).

With the Inventors

Lid-Spoon Holder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS only a piece of wire twisted into a rack which fastens onto the side of a kettle, and designed to hold either the lid or a spoon that is being used in stirring. But it won for A. J. Biasi, of Richmond, Va., U. S. Patent No. 1,928,995. This example of ingenuity applied to an everyday kitchen problem reminds us how many short-cuts in housework there are yet to be discovered.

News about Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The National Broadcasting Company does not affiliate itself with any one newspaper or any group of newspapers. We have the Associated Press machine in our building, the United Press machine and the International News service. They send us just such bulletins as the other end of that wire wants to send us, and we announce them as you would announce headlines and foreboding prophecies; Aylesworth at the eighth annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 19, 1930.

"Wars and rumors of wars are most seductive to the popular imagination, and great are the temptations to inflame it by alarming headlines and foreboding prophesies; but may we not hope that the majestic influence of Washington—ever living, ever growing, for peace and harmony with all, may safely counteract all such evil and malignant tendencies?" said Joseph Choate on his return from the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, 1908.

"Mark Twain," Samuel L. Clemens, worked alternately at mining and newspaper work in Nevada until he began to lecture and write books. In 1862 he was the city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise.

In Lighter Vein

Collecting

A tourist, visiting a country fair, stopped by a merry-go-round. Presently he noticed a miserable-looking little man seated on one of the wooden horses. But what struck him as strange was that every time the machine stopped, the little man made no attempt to get off.

At length curiosity overcame the tourist, and when next the man on the horse stopped opposite him he said: "Pardon me, sir, but do you enjoy going round and round like this?"

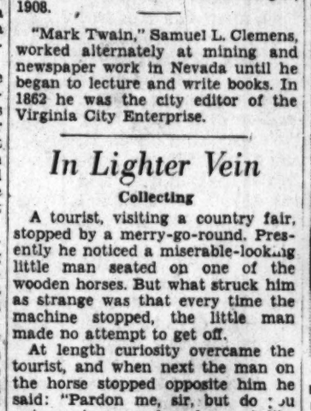
The unhappy one grimaced. "Not a bit," he replied.

"Then why do you do it?" asked the tourist.

"The man who owns this affair owes me five dollars, and this is the only way I can get it out of him," came the reply.—*Montreal Star.*

Not Just Loafing!

"Our attendance is splendid today," began the teacher. "All are here except Albert. Let us hope that it is something really serious which keeps him away."



—Pearsons

"Landlord, have you a garage here?"
"Yes, where's the car?"
"I'm standing on it."

The Unopened Gift

"Do you like the book I gave you for Christmas, Johnnie?" asked the fond aunt.

"I don't know," replied the boy. "Mother said I had to wash my hands before I could look at it."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

258

Using this device said
the engineer no piece
of rock of any kind
can stand up for any
length of time for it
only takes a few licks
for you to pulverize it
to a powder

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

FOR what is freedom but the unfettered use of all the powers which God for use has given?—COLERIDGE.

Pee-Wee Gives Mary a Push

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perhaps the Little Fellow Will Hop On and Ride After She Gets to Going; But Meanwhile We Are Electing Mrs. Fanny S. Austin, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., to Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. $1 is Paid for Each Picture Accepted for Publication

Come Play

"Call Another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE going to Cheyenne, Wyoming, today. How does it compare with Langruth, Manitoba, which we visited last week? Is the climate at all similar? How does living in Wyoming differ from that of Manitoba?

Our surprise party is for Eleanor Anne L. and her friends Joyce, Sonny, Nadine, Vern, Jean and Gertrude.

Do you suppose we shall see any cowboys in Cheyenne—the kind that wear big wide hats called sombreros and ride wild, high-spirited ponies? Perhaps we should if we had time to go out to one of the ranches near by. Maybe we shall anyway.

Isn't that our flag over there in the West? It looks like it. Yes, it is. We shall be landing in a few minutes now.

The children have heard us. They are trying to see who can reach our landing field first.

Hello, children! Wasn't that a splendid landing? Let's play out of doors today. It is much too lovely to go inside.

Our game is "Call Another." Indoors we would play it sitting on chairs arranged in a semicircle. Today we will use the ground for our chairs and we will sit in the same formation.

Let us number off. The first player (Joyce) will be "one" while the last (Eleanor) will be "seven." The number does not belong to the player but to the place where she is sitting, so that whenever anyone changes place she changes her number as well. Number one has the place of honor, the head of the line. She calls out a number belonging to some other player and that one calls still another until a player misses or fails to answer at once. The one who missed goes to the foot of the line and all the players beyond her move up one, each changing her number as she moves toward the head of the line.

Of course the player at the head tries ever so hard to stay there, while all the other players make every possible effort to catch her off her guard.

If you call the number at the foot of the line or your own number, it counts as a miss and sends you to the foot.

Let's play, though, and you'll soon see what fun it is.

Number "one" (Joyce) calls three (Jean). "Three" calls six but "six" cannot think of a number quickly enough, so Sonny, who is "six" has to go to the foot and Eleanor moves up to sixth place.

Now "one" is calling "four." Vern who is "four" becomes excited and calls "seven" which is the foot number. So now Vern has to go to the foot and "five," "six" and "seven" move up to "four," "five" and "six."

Next "one" calls "two" and Gertrude ("two") calls "one" back so quickly that Joyce cannot think of a number to save herself. So she has to go to the foot for not answering promptly and all move up one place, leaving Gertrude at the head as number "one."

Each time when someone goes down to the foot number, "one" at the head starts the game again.

Now we'd better be flying home. It has been a lovely party, Eleanor Anne. Good-by, children. We'll see you at our surprise party next Wednesday.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

[This series is now to appear every other week, and on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays.]

Worth Knowing

THE FIRST AIR MAIL IN THE U.S. WAS CARRIED FROM THE NASSAU BOULEVARD AIRDROME, L.I. TO MINEOLA, L.I. ~ IN 1911.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: There are those who are convinced that financial clouds will be made brighter by giving them a silver lining.

Atlanta Constitution: The very man who knows the various combination shots on a billiard ball is the one who has to get help to decipher a time-table.

Hartford Courant: An aerial loudspeaker, audible for a range of 30 miles, has been manufactured in this country. Fortunately it is being shipped to Moscow.

Oakland Tribune: One week showed three strikes in Cuba and two Presidents out.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Knitting Mittens

AN ELDERLY lady who lives in a small town offered to knit mittens for 25 cents a pair, and stated that the yarn need not be new.

Some neighbors decided to unravel sweaters and other woolen garments that had been cast aside and have the yarn knit into pretty college mittens, with touches of bright colors. Some of these were given as Christmas gifts.

(Mrs.) Nell M. P.

House Cleaning

A YOUNG man who was selling an electric suction cleaner found that many of his prospects were more willing to pay him for doing all kinds of cleaning in the home than they were to buy one of the cleaners. He therefore gave up selling, purchased one of the machines on the installment plan, and went about offering to clean houses, shampoo rugs, demoth and clean furs, etc. He was enabled to make a living doing this until steady employment was found.

Miss L. O. MacC.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—V

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.)

A LARGE class of surnames are those derived from baptismal names. Those from "Adam" have already been given. But those from "John," the most popular of font names, are equally numerous.

In addition to *Johns* is its doublet *Jones*, meaning "the son of John" (like its equivalent *Johnson* and *Johnstone*). Other variants are *Jeans* and the diminutives *Jenks* and *Jenkins*. The German and Flemish "Johannes," shortened to *Hans*, has also given us *Hanson*, *Hankin*, and *Hancock*.

From "William" are derived *Williams*, *Williamson*, *Wills*, and *Willis* and the diminutives *Wilkins*, *Wilkes*, *Wilkinson*, and *Wilcox*. The French equivalent "Guillaume" furnishes the names *Guillemot*, *Gillot*, and *Gillett*.

In the early centuries, as now, font names were used in their shortened forms, and it is from these that we get most of the patronymic surnames. Thus "Wat" is a shortened form of "Walter" (from Old N. E. French "Wautier" ["Gautier"]). From "Wat" we have *Watson*, *Waters*, *Watts*.

From "Bat," short for "Bartholomew" we have the family names *Bates*, *Batty*, *Batten*, *Bartle*, and many others.

For the Scrapbook

Pearls of Thought

All things are,
If true to instinct, well and wise,
The dewdrop hinders not the star;
The waves do not rebuke the skies.
—*Alfred Austin.*

Give freely and receive, but take from none
By greed or force, or fraud, what is his own.
—*Sir Edwin Arnold.*

God seeketh us and yet He would be sought.
—*Browning.*

Never brag, never bluster, never blush.
—*Browning.*

Be useful where thou livest, that they may
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.
—*Herbert.*

Observation, not old age, brings wisdom.
—*Publilius Syrus.*

If fortune favors, beware of being too much lifted up; if fortune thunders, beware of allowing yourself to be overwhelmed.
—*Ausonius.*

Whilst I read I give my assent.
—*Cicero.*

What They Say

Japan's Position

"Japan is not going to attack Russia, but will defend herself if attacked."—*Maj. Akio Doi.*

Millions and Millions

"Though millions are still unemployed, let us not forget that our newly employed are numbered by the millions, and that the nation's purchasing power has been increased by billions of dollars."—*J. C. Penney.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Recipe for Happiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

THERE she stood in the hall, a slight little woman in gray coat, gray dress, gray hair, blue eyes with a sparkle in them, and just a tinge of pink in her cheeks. "I just dropped in to tell you I'm a new neighbor of yours," she said. "I moved in the first of the month, into the big brown house down the street,—the Home, you know,—and I'm so happy!"

"Come in and tell me all about it," said the other. So she came in; and this is her story:

She had lived alone for many years, earning her living as best she could; and after many months of anxious waiting, she had at last gained admission to the Home.

"Well, by the looks of you, it must seem almost like heaven."

"No, not quite that," she said sweetly, "it is only a human habitation. There are a few flies in the ointment. But was there ever a home without them? But I'll tell you a secret. I count my blessings every day, instead of wasting my time trying to catch the flies, and that makes for happiness, you know. I have made a list of the pleasant things there, and a list of the other things, and the first ones so overbalance the second as to make them almost negligible. Then each day I take time to go over the list of good things and offer up a prayer of thankfulness for my many blessings."

Daily Anecdote

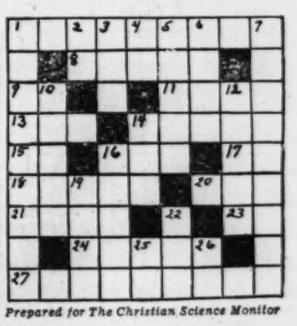
His Own Appraiser

ROBERT BURNS, Scotland's great gift to poetry, was standing on a dock on the River Clyde one afternoon when a wealthy merchant fell into the water. The man could not swim, but a sailor jumped in and saved him.

When the merchant was safe once more upon the dock and had sufficiently recovered from his drenching, he reached into his pocket and withdrew a shilling, which he presented to the sailor. The assembled crowd ridiculed him and protested against the insignificant sum which he offered his rescuer.

Burns with a smile silenced the crowd, saying, "Is not the gentleman the best judge of the value of his own life?"

Junior Cross-Word No. 114



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Lizard notable for changing color.
8—More domesticated.
9—Roman bronze coin.
11—Deportment.
13—Somber.
14—A kind of leather.
15—Thallium (abbr.)
16—Bearing.
17—Inward.
18—Adventure.
20—The poet Macaulay was born in this month (abbr.)
21—Mining town in western Alaska.
23—Musical note.
24—Combination.
27—Remotely.

Down
1—Subdued.
2—Position or order in time.
3—Edwin Markham wrote "The —— With the Hoe."
4—Thirteenth letter of alphabet.
5—Nocturnal mammal.
6—Cleveland, Ohio, is on this Great Lake.
7—Person or thing of little account.
10—Salute of guns.
12—Law.
14—To perch.
16—Concerning.
19—Australian birds.
22—2000 pounds.
25—Dubuque is in eastern part of this State (abbr.)
26—The Book of Titus is in this part of Bible (abbr.)

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Orders Are Orders*

By CARMACK

Today I was visiting with a dog that I saw sitting in a car down on the busy boulevard
And a man stopped and greeted him and the dog growled to beat the band—
And the man walked away—
"For goodness sakes!" I said—"Why did you growl at him? He just wanted to be friendly with you."—
"Had to," he said, "Master's orders"—
"Hm-m," I said to myself, "the Boss never ordered me to do anything like that and I hope he never does"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Why Not a Bonus for Everybody?

LOBBYISTS for the soldiers' bonus are overlooking an opportunity. Although reputedly the most astute wielders of influence and rollers of logs in Washington, they are displaying a strange ineptitude. They are seeking to push through Congress a bill which would hand out federal funds to only 4,000,000 men. Now if they were clever they would double or treble that number, or even fix up an omnibus bonus bill dishing out a bit of "sugar" for every voter. Then there would be no difficulty; Congress would pass it with a cheer.

As the situation stands, the bonus is likely to lose. Apparently a good many members of the House of Representatives, remembering that they have to get reëlected in November and that 4,000,000 beneficiaries mean probably 10,000,000 votes, are ready to hand over the price. But there are several obstacles. President Roosevelt has just declared he will veto present payment. And the Senate, where only one-third of the members will be needing the veteran vote this fall, is disinclined.

Most of the opposition centers on four main objections to immediate payment:

1. The bonus is not due until 1945. The original plan provided for gradual accumulation of the necessary amount by setting aside annual installments and piling up compound interest. Twenty-five per cent was added on account of deferred payment and the whole thing was regarded much as an insurance fund. To pay it now would be like paying a 20-year endowment policy in ten years.
2. Special relief for soldiers should be confined to those actually disabled in line of duty. Others can obtain the same help the Government gives to any needy citizen. When special treatment is accorded all who wore a uniform, less is available for relief of those who deserve most from their country.
3. Payment in greenbacks—$2,400,000,000 worth, as provided in the Patman bill—would mean currency inflation. This is not today a very terrifying argument, but it has some actual validity and carries weight with all sound money elements.
4. Federal favors to every group which can bring political pressure to bear will, if carried far enough, destroy democratic government.

It is this last argument against the bonus which really holds the opportunity for the lobbyists. They could easily twist an objection into an advantage. If they would only look about they would quickly find other groups who could be added to the bonus beneficiaries. They might start with all the mortgaged farms. Here is a place where relief is certainly needed, and it may be that the Farm Credit Administration, with its potential fund of $2,000,000,000, is not sufficiently speedy. Apparently on that assumption Senator Frazier has introduced a bill to refinance the whole farm mortgage debt by issuing $3,500,000,000 in Federal Reserve notes.

Add that to the bonus bill and several million farm votes—and their rubber stamps in Congress—would be lined up in support of the combined grant. Then the proposal to put another $1,000,000,000 into the CWA fund could be revived and tacked on. If that wasn't enough, some kind of a subsidy for ships or sealing wax or kings might be devised. Of course, a new tariff bill would be expensive, but it would produce some votes. And as a last resort our omnibus bill might throw in a bonus of a few dollars for all consumers, in other words all taxpayers!

Then everybody ought to be happy. Where would you find a congressman who would dare vote against such a bill? Where would you find a citizen who would object to a general milking of the Government so long as he got his own cupful? Will it be necessary to go to some such extreme of self-bribing before Americans awake to the fact that present practices are driving straight toward total destruction of democratic government?

Women and Diplomacy

NOW that women have won places in the foreign service of the United States and Russia, the British Foreign Office has selected a committee to consider the question of suitability of women for diplomatic posts. When this matter was discussed in 1919 a negative decision was reached; but a large body of intelligent public opinion in Britain will be much disappointed unless current deliberations reverse that result.

It is significant that both France and Venice, where modern diplomacy had its origin, employed women on diplomatic missions at the very time when methods and aims were being evolved. For Britain, too, and in recent years, women have rendered diplomatic services of the highest value.

But current facts and circumstances rather than historical parallels warrant the inclusion of women in the diplomatic service. What are the qualifications of a skillful diplomat? Courtesy and tact, and it may well be asked whether men have a monopoly in these qualities. High scholarship and training. Women have shown that in these respects they need not be in any way inferior to men, by gaining most coveted intellectual distinctions. Again, the diplomat requires complicated legal knowledge. Women are coming more and more to the fore in the legal profession, so this obviously is no barrier; and there is no reason to suppose that men speak foreign languages any better than women.

There is also another consideration. In the past, wars have mainly concerned men. They have had to do the fighting. With them, then, there might have been some justification for leaving the final decision as to whether there should be any fighting to be done. But those conditions exist no longer. In any future war all classes of the community would be equally concerned. With airplanes the dominant arm, the front-line trenches would be in everybody's back gardens. The effects of diplomacy may be said to affect women as vitally as men; it is therefore only reasonable that women should have opportunity to see that those effects are good.

A Sales Tax in Massachusetts

WHILE nineteen states have resorted to the sales tax in one form or another as a last-ditch means of increasing revenue, Massachusetts has rejected this expedient year after year. Oregon and North Dakota have defeated sales tax laws by referendum. The levies now operative fall into the general categories of retail, manufacturers and general sales tax.

They are for the most part temporary expedients, with a proviso attached that they are to expire in a year or two. Practically two-thirds of them will become inoperative in 1935.

Since the depression the sales tax has been entered each year in the Massachusetts Legislature, this year with the urgent backing of Governor Ely. Yet indications are that it will again be defeated.

There is one vital difference between this and other forms of taxation, a difference that so far has prevailed upon Bay State legislators against all favorable arguments. Falling as it would upon the man who buys bread as well as upon the man who buys a Rolls Royce, it departs from one of the criteria laid down for a good tax, namely, capacity to pay.

This means that the sales tax is numerically unpopular. And legislatures generally have shied away from it unless compelled by the failure of all other revenue sources or by the presence in their states of real estate interests more powerful than retail and consuming groups. The states' extremity is the sales tax's opportunity.

Massachusetts, because of efficient financial management, has not reached that condition of financial distress that seems to constitute a prerequisite of the sales tax. Although real estate is already millions of dollars overtaxed, Massachusetts legislators are probably not prepared to invite reprisals from the retail groups and the numerous wage earners in the industrial centers by taxing the necessaries of life.

With the public confronted by rising prices and lagging wages, perhaps it is just as well that the Massachusetts Legislature avoids placing an additional burden on the retail groups, if they should absorb the tax, or on the buyers if it should be passed on to them.

The disappointingly small yields from sales taxes in other states and the uncertain relief they would give the small home owner who is also a large consumer make it doubtful if the sales tax is of sufficient value to warrant Massachusetts in hewing out this new channel of taxation.

The appearance of recovery presaging restored profits, suggests that it will be just as well to stick to the rule of "capacity to pay."

A Tale of Two Crises

JOSEPH STALIN'S recent statement that the low point of the world economic crisis was past perhaps deserves more attention and comment than it has received. A man with Stalin's strong views on the inherent and incurable wrongness of capitalism would not have committed himself to such a statement if the evidence pointing toward the beginning of recovery had not been very convincing.

Stalin's declaration indirectly serves to call attention to the striking coincidence that recovery in the Soviet Union and in the world outside set in at similar times. For the Soviet Union has been living through a crisis of its own, different from that of the capitalist world, but even sharper in some of its manifestations.

Soviet official spokesmen deny that there has been any crisis in their country and point to the absence of unemployment and to the steady growth of industrial production. But there are other indices which point unmistakably to the existence during the last few years of a very grave crisis in more than one field of economic and social life. The failure of food supply last spring subjected the peasants of Ukraina, the North Caucasus and other parts of the Soviet Union to an ordeal much more terrible than anything the unemployed have known in Western countries. The capitalist system at its worst, at a time when the crisis cast the most vivid light on its imperfections, was able to give its unemployed more varied and adequate food than a clerk in Poltava or an unskilled laborer in Magnitogorsk was receiving.

The famine of the winter and spring of 1932-1933 has been followed by perceptible alleviation after the satisfactory harvest of 1933. The question naturally arises whether the more or less simultaneous easing of the two crises, in the Soviet Union and in the outside world, has common causes.

In some ways, undoubtedly, the barometer of prosperity in the Soviet Union is responsive to world conditions. A period of depression is usually associated with falling prices of agricultural products and raw materials and with straitened credit conditions. A period of recovery is likely to mean higher prices for Russia's exports, and easier credit conditions for Soviet purchases in foreign countries.

But foreign trade is, after all, a minor aspect of Soviet national economy. The first stirrings of recovery which are making daily life easier for the average citizen both in the Soviet Union and in the "capitalist" six-sevenths of the rest of the world are probably, in the main, independent of each other.

Such improvement as may be noted in the Soviet Union is apparently attributable to the following causes: a relaxation in the intensity of the drive for new industrial construction, some progress in assimilating modern industrial and agricultural technique, a more rational method of extracting grain and other produce from the peasants and a more widespread and vigorous application of the idea, which might be regarded in unenlightened circles as capitalistic, but which is being proclaimed in Russia as simon-pure Marxism, that unequal rewards should be paid for work of unequal skill and value.

Off to the Parks

ANOTHER name for National Park Year, which the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, is promoting for 1934, might be "A Nation's Sigh of Relief." For four years the United States has been, to a large degree, straining forward in its seat with its eyes glued to the blackboard of affairs. The times have been parlous, and there has seemed to be a tendency to watch with anxious eyes each fiscal and industrial line, expecting thereby to change the contour of the indices which reveal conditions.

There has been no time for play, it was thought by many, and much less money to play with. America stared at "depression" until, becoming weary of staring, it began thinking constructively. Instead of watching the blackboard, it began to concoct potions for relief.

Today it may be assumed that some of these potions have been tested, found to have the proper ingredients, and set upon the stove of public opinion to cook. While waiting for them to come to a boil, the nation might greatly benefit by lifting its eyes from pots and pans and blackboards and indices and resting them upon long lines of snow-etched mountains, awesome canyons, glacier-scooped valleys, granite headlands, woodsy uplands, gnome-burrowed caverns, and all the animal and vegetable elements which make the national park system the greatest chain of natural wonders to be found in the world.

There are twenty-three national parks, twenty-one of them in the United States proper, one in Alaska and one in Hawaii, and they afford, singly or jointly, ideal objectives for seasonal tours. They await in all their beauty, grandeur, mystery and, to a surprising degree, their primitive appeal the coming of increased thousands of citizens seeking new zest and inspiration and fresh points of view to bring to the days of reconstruction ahead.

The National Park Year, therefore, has deeper significance than merely a stimulated traffic parkward. It actually may be a year in which great numbers of Americans shall consciously decide to shake off the mental dust of the last four years, breathe a sigh of relief over severed bonds, and turn to the national parks with a well-formed resolve to make their pilgrimage among America's natural beauties a pilgrimage of rededication to American ideals.

The Book of the Day

Lee, the Man

By Zoilus

STUDENTS of human nature in its highest, gentlest development will find much to fascinate and charm in Judge Winston's "Robert E. Lee." Students of the military history of the Civil War should go elsewhere for material dealing with the battles and campaigns of that period of America's story.

Lee, the soldier, the fighter, the strategist, is kept in the background in this book. In his place emerges Lee, the man, the son, the husband, the loving father, the loyal, constant friend, the good neighbor, the earnest, patriotic citizen and, above all, Lee the God-fearing Christian. As a result a new historic figure stands out, a figure stripped of the haze of legend which has grown up in the sixty years since the General laid down his work at Lexington, but a figure hardly the less glamorous for the sharply defined outlines in this portrait.

Well-Based Affection

Judge Winston undoubtedly loves and admires his subject. Those emotions show very plainly back of all his presentments of the varied Lees of his book. Only the captious critic, however, could find serious fault with this attitude, for the author furnishes ample proof of his reasons and a plenitude of foundation for his admiration and love.

Much new or, at least, much little-known material has been collected and verified for use in the volume. It has been often denied that President Lincoln offered Lee the post of commander-in-chief of the Union armies at the outbreak of the war. Winston ignores the dispute, takes the offer as a fact and sweeps us on to see the desperate inner struggle through which Lee fought his way before he could clearly decide upon the right course for him to follow through a tangle of conflicting loyalties.

Documents, hitherto unknown, have been used to throw fresh light on many controversial points. A letter displaying Lee's attitude toward the question of obtaining outside aid for the Confederacy is important because of historical angles. The widespread popular error which has held that Lee never owned and never liberated slaves is settled definitely, as is the other disputed question of the General's attitude toward States' Rights and secession.

New Light Shed

Important as these and similar matters undoubtedly are to the historian and student, they sink into comparative insignificance beside the towering moral qualities of the man. It is in his recognition of this that Judge Winston has broken away from the well-rutted trail and leads his readers on to new ground. Incidentally it is because of the adoption of this new attitude by the author that we find old material cropping up in an entirely altered and vastly more interesting guise.

To southern men and women reared in the Lee tradition, many of the multitude of apt anecdotes to be found here will come with a familiar ring. To the rising generation, North or South, the stories will be new. New or old, they will serve to add color and intensity to the light here shed upon one of America's great characters.

Robert E. Lee: a Biography, by Robert W. Winston. New York: Morrow. $4.

A Decade's Development in China

By DEMAREE BESS

WHEN one has spent ten years endeavoring to comprehend and interpret a country, he should know something about it. A friend of the writer, learning that he was leaving China after a decade's association, apparently proceeded on this assumption when he asked, "What is the difference between China today and the China you first encountered in 1924?"

The expansiveness of the question was stimulating to serious reflection. In a country so vast and complicated as China, underlying movements are more important than superficial changes and it happens that underlying movements of great significance were gathering strength in China in 1924 and that other movements, perhaps even more significant, are emerging in 1934.

* * *

Superficially, the China of 1924 and of 1934 are not dissimilar. The breakdown of central authority which resulted from the 1911 revolution has not yet been repaired. China today is ruled by independent militarists, as it was in 1924, and local conditions are determined largely by the character of the particular militarist who controls any given section.

In 1924, for example, the province of Shansi was known as the "model province" because an able and sincere administrator had refused to involve his province in sectional civil wars. Later, when he yielded to growing ambition for power, the province became one of the worst in China. In Shantung province, on the other hand, conditions were appallingly bad in 1924 because a dissolute and cynical militarist ruled the destinies of 30,000,000 persons in that province. Today Shantung might well be called China's "model province" because a "good" militarist has ruled the province for three years. But these superficial changes are accidental and a result of the "personal army" system which still prevails in China.

* * *

In 1924 the underlying movement of greatest significance was the emergence of the Kuomintang, whose founder, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, had already allied his party with Soviet Russia. With the help of Soviet advisers the Kuomintang was quietly preparing in Canton the "second revolution" which was destined in the next few years to sweep into control of all China and to implant in China the seeds of Communism whose fruits may yet prove to be the deciding factor in China's development during the coming generation. In 1924 intellectual China supported the Kuomintang and its nationalist ideals with a fervor which did much to account for its eventual success.

But in 1934 the Kuomintang's influence has greatly diminished. Ten years ago most foreign observers were inclined to regard the Kuomintang with amused contempt. A few years later this attitude swung to the opposite extreme and the Kuomintang was considered a formidable political and intellectual force which would guide the destinies of China for generations and help to determine the course of the entire world. Today it is obvious that the Kuomintang as a political force is almost spent; intellectual China has turned definitely against the party.

What are the underlying movements in China of 1934 which may be compared with the Kuomintang in 1924? It seems to this observer that they are two in number. One is Chinese Communism, which has survived the vicissitudes of a split with the Kuomintang and of one of the most severe "counter-revolutionary" movements in history, a conflict which has resulted in the destruction of entire provinces not once but several times and in incalculable loss of life and property. Chinese Communism today must be regarded as more of a living force than its erstwhile ally and present enemy, the Kuomintang. It is supported by many of those same Chinese intellectuals who helped the Kuomintang to power.

* * *

The second great political force in China of 1934 is Japanese influence. Ten years ago the Japanese were sincerely endeavoring to carry out the commitments they had made at the Washington conference to afford the Chinese an opportunity to set their own affairs in order.

In spite of the fact that Soviet Russia, not bound by any international agreements, was actively interfering in Chinese affairs, the Japanese kept "hands off China" for a number of years. Chinese leaders, particularly Kuomintang leaders, must accept a large share of responsibility for the fact that Japanese moderates finally lost control of their country's policy and that Japanese expansionists again assumed the helm.

In 1934 Japan has definitely assumed a sort of guardianship over China, and only the Chinese themselves, by a demonstration of political and industrial organizing powers which they have not yet revealed, can alter Japan's present policy and influence in China.

* * *

What, then, of China's future? A decade ago Chinese intellectuals placed their hope in the development of nationalism through the Kuomintang. Because of the Kuomintang's failure, Chinese intellectuals today are inclined to abandon nationalism altogether and turn instead to Chinese Communism, which is fundamentally an agrarian movement and appears to have more sincere leaders than any other Chinese movement.

The Japanese, in their self-appointed rôle as China's guardians, do not look with favor upon the Communist movement. It is doubtful if the Japanese have yet clarified in their own minds how they will dominate China. At present their influence is exerted through regional agreements with militarists, including those of the Government at Nanking. While this may be a practical method at present, it does not appear to offer a lasting solution.

One may venture the prediction that for some years to come China will serve as a battleground between the two developing political forces of Chinese Communism and Japanese influence, the latter based upon military force while Communism depends to a large extent upon intellectual support. The outcome of this struggle is not easy to guess.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Critical of Vanderlip Plan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to criticize Mr. Vanderlip's proposed annuity lottery. I have two objections. First, the plan would not benefit the needy to the exclusion of others. Upon most of Mr. Vanderlip's cards would be inscribed the purchaser's own name. People dependent on society in their old age are those who live their lives in the present. The limit of their foresight is next pay day. They spend their earnings, but ask for something tangible in return. They are the unworried souls who never expect to live sixty years. So the majority of Mr. Vanderlip's card purchasers would be those people who now carry insurance, and therefore need no annuities.

Second, I object to Mr. Vanderlip's worship of government bonds for investment. They have no collateral or intrinsic value, are merely liens on future tax incomes. The present status of all government bonds, the world over, has already passed the ridiculous. The world has gone credit crazy. Only the perfection of the credit machine to its present point of efficiency has made possible the amassing of such impossible government debts. See how it works: the Treasury borrows a billion and spends it on public works. The money trickles back into the banks, thence to the Federal Reserve System, where it is again available for the purchase of government bonds, a tempting inducement to further legislative extravagance. The Government borrows the billion over again, convinced that its wastefulness is sound by the fact that the banks are even more eager to lend. But the banks are merely in the bookkeeping business. Every time the money makes the round trip it leaves more bonds in the banks, and as long as the bonds are quoted at par the books must balance, and everything is satisfactory.

Manette, Wash. LAMBERT STERNBERGH.

System Needed in CWA

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In "Watching the World Go By" on January 5, you mentioned the eloquence of personal experience as indicating the success or failure of national policy and quoted from a letter written by a Los Angeles man concerning the work done by CWA in this section.

It is indeed true, as your correspondent writes, that many who have not worked for a long time are now shoveling sand in the hills, happy to have $15 a week at last. It is also true that many eligible citizens who registered early are still without work orders, while transients, or "floaters," in some mysterious fashion get on the CWA pay roll overnight. It is also true that the history of CWA in Los Angeles has been one scandal after another.

If there was some system or method in the handling of registrants, so that those who cannot hope for employment under CWA would be frankly told of it, I am sure there would be less disappointment among unsuccessful registrants. But there seems to be, locally, no definite plan or order of putting the registrants to work.

No one could justly refuse to acknowledge our President's high motives. But there seems to be an almost childlike faith that with a relief plan conceived, announced to the press and turned over for administration to a Washington director, aided by hastily assembled groups of party workers in the various parts of the country, inexperienced in civil service—there seems to be a faith that with these steps taken the task is done.

Things do not work that way in human affairs. Ordaining things to be done is but one step. Seeing that they are properly done is a more exacting but no less important requisite. It is not at all difficult to admire and respect our President, but it is difficult for me to feel unbounded confidence in his large-scale effort to heal the hidden mental causes of our national breakdown by applying remedies to the outer manifestations, especially when we have to pay the freight in higher taxes and prices without corresponding increase in receipts.

NRA, for instance, has not raised my own income at all, but I do find sharply increased prices, especially in the lines where there were airtight trade organizations before the advent of NRA. Relieved of independent competition, they have "soaked" us the limit. To many of us today NRA appears in the light of a gigantic pair of scissors, with organized labor constituting one blade and organized industry the other blade. In between the shears are the professional workers, unorganized laborers, and the like.

The Administration in the early days of NRA recognized almost any group who presented themselves in the form of a trade association. The Los Angeles cleaning and dyeing industry for ten years has been dominated by one of the most heartless and vicious "rackets" in local history, operating in the guise of a "trade association." Its struggle for control of the industry has been marked by a succession of bombings, spraying with acid-and-oil mixtures through broken windows, and miscellaneous violence and damage in the plants and stores of nonconforming dealers. NRA arrives. And overnight this piratical crew appear, clothed with the might (if not the majesty) of the United States Government and flying the Blue Eagle at the same masthead where the Jolly Roger formerly waved in the breeze. Only, instead of dictating prices with bombs as of yore, they do it today with injunctions, fines and jail sentences.

Similar conditions prevailed in the local barber trade. The same racket, the same bombings and violence, the same metamorphosis into a Blue Eagle, and the same jacking up of prices under NRA.

Fifteen or 20 cents extra on a suit of clothes or a haircut is a small sum and means nothing to a man with a reasonable income. But to many here it is a day's household budget. I know a man whose earning capacity is high and whose depreciated and currently unsalable property would inventory around $10,000, on pre-slump valuations. He is a taxpayer—that is, taxes are being assessed against his property, though he hasn't paid any for quite some time. He is one that I know who has been registered for weeks with the local CWA without getting a call.

When this man's suit had to be cleaned and pressed so he could do his duty in a church in which he was active, the difference between 50 cents and 75 cents meant more to him. He will find it hard to see why, if a dealer can do it at a profit for 50 cents, the Government should coöperate to prevent him from doing it.

I enjoy your "Watching the World Go By." It is—how shall I express it—disillusioned, without being cynical or pessimistic. It is progessive and constructive without that naïve overconfidence in politicians and political expedients which sometimes marks routine dispatches from Washington. I wish you continued success and fruitage. C. W. K.

Los Angeles.

Silver Policy and China

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your issue of January 4 contains a "special" from Shanghai headed, "United States Silver Policy Setback to China, Experts Affirm."

Is it not clear that the view of these "experts" is that of our trade adversaries? They wish to keep Chinese business for the Chinese. We wish to obtain Chinese business for ourselves.

They are saying to us, in effect: "Leave us alone with our low silver, the exchange value of which into your gold is so low that we cannot buy the articles which you produce and we do not, and we shall then be forced to develop our own industries to supply ourselves; and having reached that stage, we shall supply you and your present world customers, as with our low cost of living and wages we can do this at one-sixth of your prices. Thus we shall grow rich at your expense."

At today's price of silver, its ratio to gold is 77 ounces to 1, and as the Chinese "tael" contains one ounce of silver, 77 taels equal one ounce of gold. If a Chinaman wishes to buy United States goods to the value of one ounce of gold ($34.50), he must pay 77 taels. If silver is monetized at 14 to 1, he can obtain the same goods for 14 taels. If he manufactures goods himself to the value of $34.50 and sells them to the United States, he obtains today 77 taels. If silver is monetized at 14 to 1, he will obtain only 14 taels.

The decline in the price level since 1931 has nothing to do with silver. China, like the rest of the world, has grown poorer, that is all. With high silver she would be richer, and then her price level would rise.

Monaco. P. W. TULLOCH.